INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 15- BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 18 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
19 Jan.	Mantua * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,€€€
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd Jan.	18th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	23rd „
Shingo Maru ..	17th „	27th „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th „
Heinan Maru ..	29th „	28th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan. 4 p. m.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
18th Jan.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
23rd „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	18 „	28 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	31 „
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 „	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 „	27 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brainfag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND „ 5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS „ 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs, 22-1|2.	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS, PRIVATE STUDENTS, and PRACTITIONERS, who wish to obtain high class diplomas by Correspondence Course. Dr. HARI PRASAD GUPTA, Post Box 2032 Bombay.
A R1398

WANTED—SALESMEN for securing Indents in Sundries, Hardware Bunder goods, Piece goods. Apply stating salary with testimonials (copies) to Box No. 2225 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1395

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, LADY DOCTORS, MISTRESS, NURSES, CLERKS, ENGINEERS, DRAFTSMAN OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, ACCOUNTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS, GRADUATES, MATRICS, NON-MATRICS, SECRETARIES and SALESMAN, etc., Good prospects. Apply enclosing stamp for reply, to Box No. 2226 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1400.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/ without Medical Examinations. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 123, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY**, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

BOOKS.

THE MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS—Fourth year, commences from January 1920—It numbers among its contributors able writers and acknowledged authorities. Its tone is bright, fearless and strictly impartial, its contents varied. It belongs to no clique or party, and to the CITY as well as the VILLAGE PRACTITIONER it is of equal interest. Subscriptions, Rs 5/- (post free) per annum Published monthly. Subscriptions from any month. Specimen Copies to the Medical Profession sent post force on application. 208/1 Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA.
N R1397

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Five-Seater STUDBAKER CAR, almost new, having been used only for a very short period. In excelling running order. Apply to:—THE SUPERINTENDENT, British India Press, Mazagaon, Bombay.
JA 31658

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Darbhanga District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force.

Applicants must possess the qualifications required under the Local Self-Government rules and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, superscribed "application for the appointment of District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate in the event of the applicants' being unsuccessful. They should state their age, qualification, past experience of District Board work and place of residence.

The selected candidate shall be confirmed after having passed through the probationery period fixed under the rules, and must occupy the District Board quarters, constructed for District Engineer's residence on payment of a monthly rent calculated at 10 per cent. on the pay.

Canvassing by the candidates or through any agency directly or indirectly is strictly forbidden and any instance of the same will render the applicant's name to be removed from the list of the candidates.

Selected candidates may be called in for interview before final selection which they will have to do at their own cost.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 28th of February, 1929.

M. P. N. SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai,
The 11th January, 1929.
31642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 5577 B and 6790 B of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Tara, daughter of Lallubhai Tribhovandas, of Bombay, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person claiming any interest in the said shares must notify the same to the above Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days hereof as application for the issue of duplicate share certificates has been made by me to the Company.

(Sd.) TARA, daughter of Lallubhai Tribhovandas.

Dated 16th January, 1929.
R1395

NOTICE.

PETROL.

With effect from the 1st February, 1929, we are introducing strictly cash terms in our dealings with all our Petrol Pump holders in Bombay and its suburbs. Our Official selling rates in Bombay are:—

Packed (in 2 Gallon Cans) Re. 1-1-6 per Gallon.

Bulk (ex Kerbside Pumps) Re. 1-0-6 per Gallon.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

31651

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "SHINGO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th January 1929 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1929. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets, &c., for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, &c. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with tender.

DEVRAJ MEHTA,
Dean.
17/1/1929.
31680

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 451 of 1895. Re; Henry William Blake.

No. 47 of 1896. Re: Hormasji Shapurji Choksey.

No. 120 of 1912. Re: Kutbudin Abdul Latif.

No. 276 of 1914. Re: Nanabhai Govindji Chitre.

No. 250 & 314 of 1914. Re; Mahomed Ismail Memon & ors. traded as Haji Sidick Esmail.

No. 153 of 1915. Re: Mohanji Valji Khoja.

No. 622 of 1915. Re: Hariba Avdaji Shinde.

No. 585 of 1916. Re: Punamchand Magonlal.

No. 652 of 1916. Re: B. K. Bomoji.

No. 1396 of 1926. Re: Mancherji Manekje Madon.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to declare a first and final dividend in the above estates. Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the undersigned will proceed to make a first and final dividend without regard to such claims.

All persons, having claims against the Official Assignee in the above-mentiond estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1929.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee, Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
31619

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VARAJLAL JIWAN KANAKIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing in Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NAROTTAM VARAJLAL KANAKIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, son of the deceased above-named residing in Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of December, 1928.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31660

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2704 of 1928 O.S.

(1) JEEJEEBHAI RUSTAMJI BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) NOWROJI PALANJI PAWRI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) DINSHAW JEEJEEBHAI IRANI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) JIWANJI KHURSEDJI TARAPOREWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) Sir BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) NARAYAN VISHWANATH MANDLIK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY. ..... Defendants.

To,

All Members of N. M. Wadia General Library.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 19th day of December, 1928, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed in this Hon'ble Court the above suit on the 21st day of December, 1928, against the defendants Nos. 1 and 2 abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other the members of N. M. Wadia General Library for the determination of the following questions:

(a) whether the agreement with the Trustees of the Peoples Free Reading Room and Library referred to in para 11 of the plaint should be sanctioned.

(b) Whether the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia General Library and other Members of the Managing Committee of the said Library should be authorized to carry out the said agreement.

(c) Whether the trusts embodied in the Deed of Settlement, dated the 21st day of June, 1862, and any other trusts declared or created in any subsequent trusts should be extinguished and the present Trustees of the said Trust discharged.

(d) Whether the directions referred to in para 12 of the plaint and such other directions as may be necessary to carry out the said agreement and to extinguish the said Trust should be given.

(e) What provisions should be made for the costs of the suit and the costs of and incidental to the proposed transfer.

And the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 28th day of January 1929.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 16th day of January, 1929.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31655

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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Telephone:—21979

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANILAL GOCULBHAI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. ALL persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Khattargally and Champawady in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. 2321, Old Survey No. 142, New Survey No. 1515, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1563, Street Nos. 19-21 and Cadestral Survey No. 1186 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the Public Passage called Khattawady Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Chintoba Laxmanji, on or towards the East by the house of Soobhagchand Meghji and on or towards the West by the house of Pandurang Puttaji.

Dated this 17th January, 1929.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
31659

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER

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WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away as Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

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4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

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Continental Advertising Co.,
Anarkali, Lahore (India).

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

In Full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year	Since 1st September. Last year
Khandesh	7,507	145,420	147,472
Central India	3,468	77,741	107,879
Barsi and Nagar	4,605	85,652	132,473
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,167	28,769	51,287
Berar	9,663	343,428	313,741
Central Provinces	5,070	169,630	128,840
Total Oomras	30,498	850,640	881,692
Dholera	1,347	28,264	45,632
N.-W. Provinces	206	53,223	58,842
Rajputana	239	14,884	16,699
Sind-Punjab	1,078	22,750	74,664
Broach	...	3,455	2,597
Coompta and Dharwar	...	8,791	3,296
Westerns-Northerns	151	7,345	3,268
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,379	7,025
Persian	...	645	3,018
American	...	1,935	21,111
Egyptian and African	...	16,903	9,069
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	10	64
Total	33,519	1,012,225	1,126,977

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

In Full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year	1st Sept to 10th Jan. Last year
Europe	1,745	284,894	167,604
Japan & China	13,470	475,080	215,464
Coast Ports	...	6,899	9,456
Up-country by Rail	...	42,498	31,749
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	47,770	69,068
Total	15,215	887,141	4,93,541

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

	New ready	New read' Average. Red leafy
Bengal Superfine	280	...
Bengal Fine	270	...
Bengal F.G.	265	240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	270	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	315/17
Nagpur Fine	330/32	315/17
Yeotmal Fine	320/22	315
Arvi Fine	320/22	315
Amraoti Fine	315/16	305
Khamgaon-Akola, Fine	315	295
Mulkapur Fine	305	285
Khandesh Fine	295	270
Muthia Fine	285	275
Muthia F.G.	280	265
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	340/45	310
Purna F.G.G.S.	335	310
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	325	310
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315	305
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	315
Cambodia	...	385
Miraj/Sangli	...	350/55
Compta Good	...	350/55
Jinja	...	520

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and Co.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£148-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-3/4
Conversion Loan	£79-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	56-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-3/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 16th inst.:—

Weevil Hibernation Statistics received so far, compared with last year:—
Northest Louisiana.—202 versus 18.
South Lovisiang.—669 versus 357.
South Carolina.—768 versus 1525.
Georgia.—218 versus 220.
Alabama.—35 versus 148.
North Arkansas.—Lighter than usual.
Central Arkansas.—Average.
South Arkansas.—Heavier than usual.
Texas.—No figures yet.

(2) Market closed steady on trade fixing call sales. Less offering.

New York March highest 20.36 (2-59 p.m.) Lowest 20.18 (10-06 a.m.)

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Weevil report now being considered bullish."

Grunning:—"There are very few sellers. Spinners are the principal buyers. Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by Eastern advices."

Henz:—"Market shows good rallying power when selling pressure decreases 'Statistical situations strengthening. Expect general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by a better spot demand and the strength of Wall Street."

M. and W.:—Expect upward tendency in next two months carrying prices substantially higher.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

March close at s 9/2d.
May close at s 9/3d.
July at s 9/5d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 119 7/8 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

March	20.35 plus .15
May	20.37 plus .15
July	19.99 plus .15
October	19.62 plus .15
December	19.53 plus .12
Middling Spot	20.55 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 16.

March	19.70 plus .14
May	19.73 plus .12
Middling Spot	19.50 plus .14

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 16.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
March	20.29
May	20.31
July	19.94
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	20.25
May	20.28
July	19.89
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
March	19.66
May	19.70
July	unquoted

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Jan. 16.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.38	10.43—.01
February		10.43—.01
March	10.41	10.46—.01
April		10.47—.02
May	10.46	10.50—.02
June		10.46—.02
July	10.43	10.46 .02
August		10.37—.01
September		10.30—.04
October	10.23	10.24—.05
November		10.20—.04
December		10.21—.04
January		10.18—.04
Middling Spot		10.69—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Jan. 16.

Scinde Fully Good	7.45—.05
Scinde Fine	7.70—.05
Scinde Superfine	7.95—.05
Bengal Good	7.20—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.45—.05
Bengal Fine	7.70—.05
Oomra Good	7.80—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.10—.05
Oomra Fine	9.40—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.90—.05
Broach Fine	9.15—.05
Broach Superfine	9.40—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Jan. 16.

January	18.63—.10
February	18.63—.10
March	18.88—.09
April	18.88—.09
May	19.03—.08
June	19.01—.08
July	19.10—.08
August	19.10—.08
September	19.10—.08
October	19.02—.08
November	18.95—.12
December	18.95—.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.20—.10

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The local market opened for Broach A/M, delivery at Rs. 362/8 and steadily improved on buying by option dealers and short covering. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 4 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	363/14
Oomra D/J.	324/4
Oomra March	327/4
Bengal D/J.	277
Bengal March	283

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The market ruled quiet on selling by jobbers and some Japanese firms Broach A.-M. opened at Rs. 362-10 and after declining to Rs. 362-4, rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 362-8.
Oomra D.-J. 322-12.
Oomra March 325-12.
Bengal D.-J. 275-8.
Bengal March 283.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

January	264.30+7.30
April	243.50+2.70
July	237.00+2.00

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 17

Benjal D./J.	277
Benjal March	283
Broach A./M.	363
Oomra D./J.	323
Oomra March	327

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	292	287	279	272
Sindh	294	289	281	274
Punjab	289	284	276	269
Rajputana	292	287	279	272
Oomra No. 3	336	331	325	315 —
C. P. No. 1	356	351	345	335 —
C. P. No. 2	346	341	335	325 —
Khandesh	—	303	293	—

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Jamshed Mill Indore 279
100 Toyomankwa Mahu 291
200 B Karshandas Khamgaon 307
200 E Spinner & Co. Veraval 282
100 Do Muthia 272
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Malkapur 282
100 Nissoo & Co Berar 308
100 Forbes & Co Jamne 289
100 L K. Vashanji Darwah 315 1/2
100 Finlay Mill Nagpur 343
100 Do Dhulia 262
100 Bombay & Co Purna 262
100 Tata & Co Karanja 307
200 Japan T & Co. Muglai 300
100 Do C. P. No. 1 341
100 Volkart Bros Ellichpur 333
100 H Rambhagat Cambodia 403

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 16.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-3/8

GOLD.

London, Jan. 16.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.71
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.12
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe(per 64 lb Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers Jan. 43/10-12.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb 43/-
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb 46/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Jan. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25, C & F Calcutta,

July/Sept per cwt.	12/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/613/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/6-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment nominal £19-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April/May shipment sellers £-18-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment Hull sellers £15-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £18-17-6.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 17.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124-1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 121.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 174 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.84 31/32 16th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 5/16 17th inst
London/Japan 1/10 3/8 16th inst
London/Paris 124.10 16th inst
London/Belgium 34.90 16th inst
London/Switzerland 25.21 1/2 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 16th inst .£4-4 11 1/2 15th inst
Silver London Ready 26 1/4 16th inst 26-5/16 15th inst
Silver London Forward 26 3/8 16th inst 26 3/8 15th inst
Silver New York Ready 57 7/16 16th inst 57 1/2 15th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p.c.; 16th inst 4 5/16 p.c.; 15th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 p.c.; 16th inst 4 3/8 p.c.; 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 17.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/10
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/9
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/7/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/7.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett: 3-1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/6/0 1945/55 Rs. 104/8/0
Tone of Market—Very firm.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
Feb./March delivery paid 28/-.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
May/Aug. delivery sellers 28/4-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 16.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—18 1/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 16.

Copper English best Selected	£ 77-3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 87
Yellow Metal	£ 69
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 13-1/2
Pig Iron Ingots	£223-1/4

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

London Ready 26/4.
London Forward 26/6.
America Cent 57/6.
China Opening 2/7/4. Closing 2/7/4.
Ready 59/2.
Poush Opening 59/7, Highest 59/7, Lowest 59/1, 6 p.m. 59/2.
Tejimundi -/6/-
Magh Opening 59/11, Highest 59/11, Lowest 59/5 6 p.m. 59/6.
Tejimundi -/13/-.

GOLD.

Ready 21/8.
Poush 21/7/3.
Magh 21/6/9.
National City 21/8/6.
N. Manordass 21/7/6.
N. Motilal 21/8.

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS) EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 601/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 133 - per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Linseed May	10/9/0
Wheat Jan.	8/8/6
Wheat May	7/13/9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The Market has ruled steady with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Garada Rs. 8/5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 8/5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Currimba Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 8/8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment, Feb.-March Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March-April Rs. 8/12/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Burmah Shell have fixed the following ruling rates in Bombay Bazar:—
Shell Cases per case Rs. 8-15-6.
Waterlily Cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.
Firefly Cases per case Rs. 8-7-6.
Anchor Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Swastika Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Rising Sun Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Chukker Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Chukker Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Swan Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Victoria Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.
Victoria Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot -/10-1/4 Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 16.

Demand Bills 484.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 16.

Cotionseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £9-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment paid £18-1-3.

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Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment to

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KHEMAVJI
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WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON ON REASONABLE PARITY

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND CO'S VIEWS

Bombay Jan. 17.

Since we wrote our report last week the best changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	March	July.	October
New York 9/1/12	20.04	19.67	19.48
New York 16/1/29	20.35	19.99	19.62
	+.31	+.32	+.14
	March	July.	October
Liverpool 9/1/29	10.21	10.22	10.05
Liverpool 16/1/29	10.46	10.46	10.24
	+.25	+.24	+.19

Fluctuations have been moderate, but the undertone has been good and prices show a tendency to advance further. The [illegible] of sight figures are attracting attention and as trade reports generally are satisfactory the statistical position for old crop cotton in America is steadily improving. These conditions will encourage the bulls and probably succeed in pushing prices of new crops to a higher leved. It must be remembered however, that any appreciable advance at this time of the year will encourage a further increase in acreage for the next crop. We should not therefore care to go long of next year's crop at over 20Cents. The effect of the present factors in the market will probably lead to a widening of the differences now quoted between this and next year's quotations.

In sympathy with the Home markets the local market has been very steady, and over the week local hedge contracts have advanced about Rs. 8 per candy. The relatively cheap parity of many styles of Indian cotton is now attracting the attention of expoters who have been somewhat more active, although the amount of new business is not yet large. We find low grades and staple varieties cheap and suggest that our Mill frienrs should take advantage of the present low basis to secure supplies of such styles. The position in Bombay now is that practically every style of Indian cotton is on a reasonable parity with Americans. The outstanding exception is our Broach hedge contract which is being kept steady owing to the bullish sentiment of local speculators and purchases by option operators, who have been forced to make tions. This situaiton should be adjusted substantial purchases to protect their posiwhen the cotton which can be tendeded against this contract, starts moving into [illegible]rket. Broach should start moving [illegible]xt month and Dhollera styles [illegible] weeks later. The former this year [illegible]d crop, and the latter is expected [illegible]ven larger than last year. Mean[illegible]gs in Bombay continue to accumu[illegible]s as the money market is getting [illegible] we are still of opinion that the [illegible] between American Futures and our [illegible] contract will widen further.

Madras.—It is understood that H. E. the Governor will open the Nidadavol-Narasapur Railway on the 3rd February. —A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

"MODERATION HIGH AMONG VIRTUES"

MESSRS LANGLEY AND CO'S VIEWS

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

Americans.—Our last report was issued on the 7th January since which date a series of very steady but mainly uninteresting markets has raised the price level in New York by just over half a cent.

In our report of last week we commented on the possibility of January being a colourless month providing little incentive to the speculator to carry prices over 20 cents. March was then 19.80 and yesterday it closed 20.34. The 20 cent line has been crossed and although there was a certain amount of speculative buying on Garside's indication of a consumption figure for December indicating a daily consumption equal to the previous month, there has been no general broadening in speculative interest and, in any analysis made with the object of getting at the real reasons for the advance, one must, in our opinion, give due consideration to the fact that the present price level relative to the statistical position makes for a basically steady market and, normal trade requirements together with the fact that there has recently been a tendency in the South to stiffen the basis just turned the balance in favour of the constructive side. The relative minor importance of speculation in the recent phase is a point in favour of the market as a price level of over 20 cents has this time been established without unduly affecting the technical position.

The fundamental position of cotton is sound, but we repeat a warning recently given that moderate profits on the "long" side should be taken. Constructive movement in prices so long as it is controlled by trade requirements is sound but not spectacular. The entry of speculation broadens a movement and accentuates fluctuations, but any appreciable advance must run into the solid fact that by means of an increased acreage an attempt must inevitably be made to increase supplies for the coming season. Commodity markets are far-sighted and at higher price levels there will be many who will be prepared to operate on the assumption that the spring of this year may be more favourable than that of 1928 and the planted acreage greater.

Our advice is to take the profits that are offered. Nothing is further from our intention than advocacy of the Bear side, but there will be many opportunities of following a constructive policy and meanwhile we place moderation high among the virtues.

BOMBAY.—Locally the position is very similar to that of last week—only worse. Whereas stocks then were 8,76,811 bales, they are now 9,18,256.

Searching for inspiration one fastens on the fact that cotton most people want is difficult to buy and cotton they don't want is equally difficult to sell. The conclusion one comes to is that the absence of really satisfactory white cotton in this season's crop detracts considerably from the value of the crop as a whole and, as the season progresses the discounts of less attractive relative to more attractive styles must widen. For those who can use it, there will be an abundance of low cheap cotton in India this year, but nice cotton will command an increasing premium.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Better Tone In Evidence

—:o:—

ABSENCE OF SELLERS

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Cotton mill shares opened steady at a rise of about Re. 1-4 when Bombay Dyeing was quoted Rs. 862-4, Fazal Rs. 772-8, and Pearl Rs. 496-4. There was marked improvement in the sentiment and despite no change in the labour situation shorts were inclined to cover. There was some bull support and the market exhibited a healthy tone with prices going up. Bombay Dyeing improved to Rs. 869-6, but closed at Rs. 868-12. Fazal advanced to Rs. 779-6, but closed at Rs. 778-12. Pearls touched 501-14 and closed at Rs. 501-4. There was good demand for Tata Steel shares and Defds. after opening at Rs. 291-4 advanced to Rs. 295 when little profit-taking caused a small relapse and closed at Rs. 294-6. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 81-14 and after improving to Rs. 82-8 closed at Rs. 82-4. There was scattered buying in Tata Hydros which opened at Rs. 1,110 and advanced to Rs. 1,116-4. There was fairly good turnover in Scindia shares. Central Bank shares were quiet. Cements were very steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 861, 64, 63, 67, 69, 68.
Century 398, 99, 401, 2, 3.
Colaba 147, 49-6.
Crescent 136, 38.
Fazul 772, 74, 73, 76, 79, 78.
Indore 393, 95-10.
Madhowji 53, 55-10.
Nagpur 505, 5-10, 5.
New Great 236, 38.
Pearl 496, 97, 501, 2, 1.
Simplex 76, 77, 78.
Swadeshi 452, 55-10, 56.
Burma 851, 52, 53.
Hydro 1110, 9-6, 12, 15, 16.
Tram 153.
Deff. 291, 92, 93, 94, 93, 94.
Ord. 82-4, 6, 2, 4.
Bandi 21.
Indian 356, 55, 56, 57.
Katni Ord. 242.
Alcock 247.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 355
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills 200) 0, 170.
Bombay Dyeings (20) 3, 868/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 170.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 403/12
Crescent (100) Rs. 135
Colaba Land (100) Rs. 149/6
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93.12
Elphinstone (100) nil, 8-8.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 778/12
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 250.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 125
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 345/10
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 236/4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2
Kasturchand (500) 16
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2, 211/4
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75—d. 1500
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil, 55/10
Madras United (250) Rs. 24.450.
Minerva (90) 78.
Mysore (50; 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (90) 73-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60,130.
New Great Mills (250) (100) 235.
Pabaney Mills (200) (10) 7-1/2, 216/4
New City Mills (100) 1-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 501-4
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 356/4
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Simplex (250) 78/12
Sholapur (100) 3255. 5500.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 12-8.
Swadeshi Mils (100) 15xd. 456/6
Swan Mills (100) O. 115.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90. 2400
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 630.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 347/8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 18.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125). 853/12
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 302-8.
Tata Oil (100) 25.
Bombay Steam Co. (255) xd. 244/2
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 31.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5/3
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500.125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2060.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 102-8.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 200.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 31-8.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 7 xd. 23/8
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7-4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. 100-105 Pd). 30 p.c. 212-5.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 627-8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13/8
Tata Iron (0) (95) xd. 82/4
Tata Iron (85) xd. 294/6
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 55/8
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 58.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14, 21.
Central India Mining (10) 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 106-4.
Indian Coment O (250) 357/8
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 242-8.
Punjab Cement (10), 14/5
United Cement (100) xd. 94.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 160.
Shivrajpur (10) 26/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 130.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 915
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. x.d 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 96.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 101.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajganj (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 94.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 134.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 698/12
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) 1165.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 487-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 135.
Andhra Valley O p.c. xd. 580.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 975.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12
Bombay Tramways P. (250) 7 p.c. 89
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 125-10.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 830, 1148; 15 11|6/4
Tata Power P. (1000) 7 p.c. 945.
Tata Power O. (100) 487-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 217-8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 270.
New Perar (500) Rs. 70, 880.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 500.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25, 495.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Castorseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 50-10-6. Highest Rs. 50-11, Lowest Rs. 50-8-9, Closing Rs. 50-9-6.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-12-6, Highest Rs. 4-12-10 1|2, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 4-12-7 1|2.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 4-13-1 1|2, Highest 4-13-4 1|2, Lowest Rs. nil, Closing Rs. 4-13-3.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery February Opening Rs. 53-12, Highest Rs. 53-14, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 53-13-6.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 56, Highest Rs. 56-1-6, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 56-0-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Jan. 17. Cwts
Wheat	18,747
Linseed	777
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	462
Gingellyseeds	7,563
Poppyseed	44
Groundnuts	63,417
Castorseed	2,467
Rice	4,247
Myrabollams	8,039
Cottonseed	25,442
Gram	35
Joowar	147
Maize	24
Barley	604
Bajree	1,473
	Tons
Coal	475

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Jan. 17. 1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 16-1-29	7380000	6443000
Receipts yesterday 16-1-29	25000	21000
Exports to date 16-1-29	5221000	4340000
Stock at Ports 11-1-29	2257000	2460000
Stock Interior Towns 11-1-29	1203000	1265000
Stock at Liverpool 11-1-29	984000	842000
Visible Supply 11-1-29	5809000	5839000
Quantity in Sight 11-1-29	11850000	10719000

100,000 CLIENTS

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And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India. Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes, on 20th October, 1926.—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

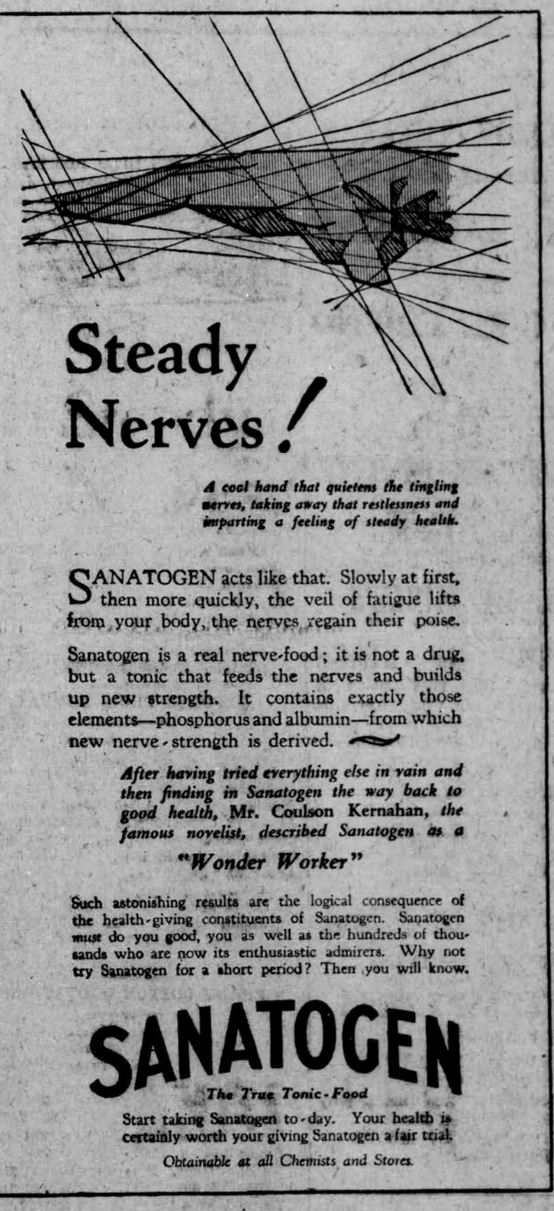
Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)



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A cool hand that quietens the tingling nerves, taking away that restlessness and imparting a feeling of steady health.

SANATOGEN acts like that. Slowly at first, then more quickly, the veil of fatigue lifts from your body, the nerves regain their poise.

Sanatogen is a real nerve-food; it is not a drug, but a tonic that feeds the nerves and builds up new strength. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived.

After having tried everything else in vain and then finding in Sanatogen the way back to good health, **Mr. Coulson Kernahan,** *the famous novelist, described Sanatogen as a*

"Wonder Worker"

Such astonishing results are the logical consequence of the health-giving constituents of Sanatogen. Sanatogen *must* do you good, you as well as the hundreds of thousands who are now its enthusiastic admirers. Why not try Sanatogen for a short period? Then you will know.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Your health is certainly worth your giving Sanatogen a fair trial.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take FORMAMINT

By taking a Formamint tablet every hour, you *keep* your throat disinfected all day long. That's why Formamint is so much better than casual gargling. Formamint destroys the disease germs in your mouth and throat—thus curing the Sore Throat and at the same time protecting you against infectious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Influenza, Tonsillitis, etc.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

General Committee of Bombay Central Relief Fund meets at "The Recluse", Murzban Road, 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd Inst.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Sunday, Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.. T.).

CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

A public meeting under the auspices of F. Ward will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Krishna Building No. 1—2 Parel Poibavdi. The subject of tth lecture is; "Calcutta Congress and Our Duty".

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A conversational meeting of the members and friends will be held on the 19th January 1929, at 7 p.m. in the Union Hall. Those wishing to join are requested to give their names to the Hon. Secretaries.

"NATIONALISM AND COMMUNALISM."

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public Meeting will be held today (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar, when Dr. B. S. Moonji will address on "Nationalism and Communalism". All the residents of Khar are requested to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Disease Small-pox Attack 1, Death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 59. The Total mortality this day last year was 72.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

DEBATE ON SEX EQUALITY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers and the Bombay Students Brotherhood a debate on the "Equality of Sex is desirable" will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on Saturday, (19th instant) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T). when the Hon. Justice Mirza Ali preside.

FRONTIER MAIL.

Owing to the late arrival of the mail steamer the B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' Frontier mail (First Section) will leave Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 6-15 p.m. on Friday, 18th instant with mails and passengers for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 17-55 hours on Saturday and Lahore at 3-10 hours and Peshawar at 14-15 hours on Sunday.

GADKARI DAY AT BANDRA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bandra Vidyarthi Mandal, the National Library and the C. K. P. Social Club the tenth Anniversary of the late Ram Ganesh Gadkari, one of the greatest Maharashtriyan Poets and Dramatists, will be celebrated at the Municipal Marathi School No. 1, Waterfield Road, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) when Miss Hirabai Dikshit, Messrs. B. G. Kher, N. R. Phatak, V. H. Kulkarni, B. R. Dhurandhar, and others will address the public meeting.

G. I. P. RAILWAY AUDIT STAFF UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union will be held in Soman Building, Girgaum, on Saturday (the 19th instant) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the Managing Committee for the year 1929-30 will be elected and resolutions regarding Time-Scale of Pay, Leave Rules and other grievances of the Staff will be discussed and passed. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, will preside.

GENERAL MOTORS RECEIVE VISIT FROM ENGINEERS

—:o:—

OVER 130 DELEGATES TO ENGINEERING CONGRESS SPEND DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON

—:o:—

On Wednesday afternoon, a large number of engineers paid a visit to the works of General Motors Indian Limited at Sewri. They are in Bombay in connection with the Bombay Engineering Congress, which is holding its session this year in the city. On their arrival, the Company's officials received the guests, when the Regional Production Manager briefly explained the different processes of motor car manufacture. The members were then taken round the new plant, which inspection lasted for nearly two hours. They evinced a keen interest in all the assembly operations, from body-building to the Duco-finished car. They spent a good deal of time watching the men operate on the final assembly line, where the touches are given before the car leaves for the test track. A tour of the test track, the new service school and huge parts depot completed the inspection.

Mr. Browne, the President of the Congress, expressed thanks on behalf of his colleagues for the delightful afternoon they spent at the motor works.

SERIOUS RIOT AVERTED AT SEWRI

—:o:—

POLICE TURN OUT IN TIME AND DISPERSE OIL STRIKERS

Sewri still continues to be the storm centre of the labour unrest in the city. Following close on the heels of two murders and two pitched street fighting in that locality and a clash between the Pathans recently employed by the oil companies and the strikers took place on Thursday evening. But the police getting scent of the trouble arrived on the spot in time to prevent the development of the stray assaults into riot.

It is alleged that the strikers were on the look-out for the new Pathan hands on Thursday evening near the Sewri station. A number of pathans were assaulted as they were returning from work, stones and brickgats being the handy missiles avajlable. As the evening advanced a larger crowd of strikers were alleged to have turned out "to teach the blacklegs a good lesson". Police fearing trouble charged the crowd and dispersed the strikers. A numbers of Pathans, it is stated, were admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital for injuries.

BOMBAY MILL SITUATION

—:o:—

ONE MORE MILL AFFECTED

The operatives of the Edward Sassoon Mill who had struck work for the past few days went to work on Thursday morning.

Some women of the Winding Department of the Kasturchand Mill, however, downed tools as a protest against the reduction of wages on Thursday though the mill worked without this Department as usual. The Jam and Manchester Mills remained closed on Thursday.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices; Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

Close Down.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

Close Down.

6-45 p.m. "London Fashions by Mail" By Evelyn Russell.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7 p.m. Sonibai Mulgaokarini—Vocal Music. (a) Jiyo karako, Yamankalyan. (b) Chhedona mohana mero, Tumri. (c) Krishna mailana ko dil lala, Kavali.

7-40 p.m. Saiyad Sufi Ali—Sitar Solo.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate., Bombay Markets Closing Rates, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-25 p.m. "Our London Letter" By Evelyn Russell.

9-45 p.m. Dance Music The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed by kind permission from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above School, is acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 543,422-3-7, The Manager, The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris Rs. 50, Mr. J. M. Engineer, in memory of his late father Rs. 31, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, I.C.S. (Retd.) Rs. 21, The Colaba Co-operative Stores Rs. 20, Mr. D. B. Desai, Rs. 15, A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10, Mr. Bhagwandas J. Mehta, Rs. 10, Mr. Gopaldas Mahtani, Rs. 10, The Hon. Secretaries, the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, being the amount of the 24th annual interest on Rs. 300 donated by the Nawab Saheb of Jaora, Rs. 9, An Excursion party of students of the Training College for Men, Poona, Rs. 7-8-0, Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 9,, Total Rs. 543,614-11-7.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

—:o:—

MORE THAN RS. 7 LAKHS INVOLVED

A CLERK AND APPRAISER STAND TRIAL AT SESSIONS

Out of a number of prosecutions for alleged fraud in the Customs Department, involving a total of about 7 lakhs, four have been already committed to the current sessions of the High Court, the first of which has been taken up for hearing.

In this case, Keshav Mahadev Dandekar, a clerk of a Customs Agent, and D. J. Javeri, a Parsi employed in the Customs Department as an examining appraiser, are charged with forging shipping bill and a cheque for Rs. 1,500.

Mr. V. F. Vieaji appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. O'Gorman and S. G. Velinker are appearing for the two accused respectively.

The first accused was alleged to have prepared false shipping bills and claimed a drawback on 11 bales of raw silk which were not actually exported out of India. The second accused, it is alleged, endorsed those bills to show that he had examined and checked the goods supposed to have been exported.

But it was found that these goods had not been shipped at all from Bombay. The first accused received a cheque from the Customs Department and credited it to his account in the Central Bank.

The case is proceeding.

LORRY DRIVER CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING

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Pir Mahomed Babu Mia, a motor lorry driver, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was driving motor lorry No. Bom. 577 through the Victoria Dock from north to south on January 9. When the lorry was in front of Shed No. 5, it knocked down Ratulla Sheik Hassan, aged 15 years, who was killed on the spot. The lorry proceeded about 120 feet away from the spot, where the boy was knocked down and then stopped.

KILLED BY TAXI

—:o:—

DRIVER ABSCONDS BUT IS TRACED

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of an unknown Indian Christian woman who was run over by a motor car at Carnac Road on Wednesday evening. It appeared from evidence that the deceased was walking along the road when a motor car No. Y-8717 driven by Arjun Govind Gatge from the direction of Dhobi Talao going towards Crawford Market and knocked down the deceased. The driver then switched off the rear and front lights and drove away. Some pedestrians ran after the car and noted down the number and the police arrested the suspect who was placed before the Coroner. Medical evidence showed that all the ribs of the deceased, as well as her collar-bone and breast-bone were smashed. The jury returned a verdict of rash and negligent driving against the deceased.

PALGHAR TALUKA SURVEY SETTLEMENT

The meeting of the Advisory Board of the "Palghar Taluka Dharawadh Pratibandhak Mandal" was held at Palghar in Mr. Chhotalal Shroff's bungalow on the 13th instant. Mr. V. V. Kirtane was in the chair. The Board has made an appointment of Mr. S. N. Modak as a propaganda worker in order to move in the Taluka and explain the ignorant and poor agriculturist how the proposed enhancement is unjust and unfair. Messrs. Kirtane, Vandrekar, Gopaldas Shah, Sakharam Patil, Baburao Parulekar, Bhagawandas Shah and Chhotalal Shroff have decided to have a tour in the whole Taluka from the 1st of February, 1929, to educate the masses regarding the proposed enhancement. They chalked out the programme of their touring and it will be communicated to the inhabitants of the villages concerned.

TOUR OF MR. CHHOTALAL SHROFF

—:o:—

Mr. Chhotalal Shroff, M.L.C., had a tour in Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts from the 8th to 13th instant. He visited Vade, Bhiwandi, Shahpur, Vashind, Padgha, Badalpur and Murbad in Thana District and Bandra, Santa Cruz and Kurla in Bombay Suburban District. At his arrival to every place he was seen by some prominent persons of the place and held a discussion regarding their local grievances that can be brought to the notice of the Bombay Legislative Council. His further programme of tour at the remaining places of both the Districts will shortly be communicated to the persons concerned.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS

—:o:—

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Tourists' steamer Empress of Australia, 12,177 tons, Captain R. G. Latta, sailed on Thursday from Bombay harbour at about 8 p.m. for New York via Colombo, Batavia, China and Japan Ports and Havana, with 94 American Tourists from Bombay. 278 will embark from Colombo.

"QUEEN OF NEPAL" IN COURT

—:o:—

SHARDABAI'S ANSWERS SURPRISE PLEADER

MOTHER'S THREAT TO HER DAUGHTER

Startling allegations were made and refuted, when the case in which Ganpat Nuri Buva of Kakadwady and Mahdev Rao, his disciple, stood charged with having enticed away Shardabai alias "Queen of Nepal", at the instance of Satara Apparao, her husband, was called up before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday. A large crowd invaded the Court and eagerly awaited the hearing of the case, which, however, was not called up till 2-30 p.m.

When the case was called, Mr. M. N. Talpade, pleader, made an application on behalf of Mrs. Chandrabai Amladi and Mrs. Sagunabai Ugraukar, cousins of Shardabai, praying for the release of the giri from alleged forced and wrongful confinement in the Church Mission House, Byculla.

Mr. Talpade stated that Mrs. Chandrabai and Mrs. Sagunabai had about a fortnight ago visited Shardabai and had learnt from her that she was practically kept under forced and wrongful confinement in the Church Mission House, Byculla. She was very desirous of leaving the place, but the Mission authorities kept a strict watch over her.

Magistrate: Then the proper course for you is to charge the Mission with wrongful confinement of the girl.

Mr. Talpade replied that the object of his application was that the Court should ascertain from Shardabai whether she liked to continue in the Mission or not.

SHARDABAI IN WITNESS-BOX.

The Magistrate then called Shardabai in the witness-box and subjected her to a searching cross-examination. Dressed in a purple coloured saree, the girl looked hard-

(Do you want to know what, according to a Joshimaharaj, Simon Commission's report is going to be like?

If so, read next Sunday's "Chronicle." A great astrologer makes amazing prophecy about it. Don't miss your copy.)

ly perturbed and answered all the questions in fluent Marathi. She stated that she was living with Miss Roberts at the Church Mission House, Byculla, of her own free will.

Court: It is alleged by your cousin Chandrabai that you complained to her of wrongful confinement in the Mission?

Witness: Mrs. Chandrabai and Mrs. Sagunabai visited me on several occasions, but I did not complain to them of anything. They told me that my mother was ill and I replied I would see her whenever I liked.

MOTHER'S THREAT OF SUICIDE.

When the Magistrate asked Mr. Talpade what he intended to do he expressed surprise at the statements of the witness. He stated that she had only a few minutes ago, in the Court, expressed her willingness to Mrs. Chandrabai to go to her mother's place and desired to make a statement to that effect to the Court.

She also pretended to be much concerned about a letter she had received from her mother in which she (her mother) informed her that she would commit suicide if Shardabai became a convert to Christianity.

Miss Roberts, the Superintendent of the Mission, denied that the slightest restraint was imposed upon the girl. The Mission would not have the least objection to allow her to go wherever she liked and whenever she liked.

On the evidence, His Worship found there was nothing to show that Sharda was wrongfully confined and therefore rejected the application.

Further hearing of the original case was adjourned to February 21.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITHA EXAMINATIONS

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The Bhishag, Vishareda and Acharya examinations of the above Vidyapitha for the year 1929 will be held in Bombay under the superintendence of Pranacharya Vasudeo Shastri Ainapure. Application forms to be sent filled in by the examinees are received and can be had from Ayurvedacharya Pandurang Hari Deshpande, Navalkar Building, Kandewadi, Bombay, any day before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m. (S. T.). Date and place of examinations will be published later on.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

MR. PUPALA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. S. K. Pupala who has been a sitting member of the Corporation seeks re-election. In an appeal to the voters of the E Ward he enumerates some of the important features of his work. Mr. Pupala is a Congress candidate.

MR. V. KANJI'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji of Messrs. Vissonji Sons and Co. is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1929.

"I visualize ultimately an Indian Air Force in this country. A beginning has been made in other arms of the services and opening for Indians in the Air Force must come"—thus Sir Ganen Roy, lately a member of the Bureaucracy as Director of Telegraphs and Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, and now Director of the Bengal Air Transport Company.

* * * *

I am glad Sir Ganen takes interest in Air Transport and hopes Indian businessmen also will. He sees the possibility of a 15-hour air mail service between Calcutta and Bombay—which is all to the good, provided very soon Indian pilots and Indian mechanics man the service.

* * * *

But where does Sir Ganen get the idea taht "a beginning has been made in other arms of the services" to train and employ Indians? The apology for a "beginning" that has been made will not produce a corps of Indian Army Officers enough to man the troops, even after 300 years. And as regards the Navy—but why repeat the tale of humbug?

* * * *

"Head Dhobi required for Government House, United Provinces. He will be required to provide his own Assistant Dhobies. Details on application to the Private Secretary, Governor's Camp, U. P."

—Advertisement in Anglo-Indian Daily.

* * * *

What a lot of dirty linen seems to have been collected in Government House, U. P., after the Hailey regime began there!

* * * *

Presenting as "Hors d'oeuvre" a series of gas explosions in London, Berlin and Vienna, the "Indian National Herald" asks: "Are they sympathetic explosions, just as we had two in Bombay—one at Bori Bunder and another in Haribole Building?"

* * * *

Good heavens. What has happened now? Can it be that the "Herald" did not come out last Sunday because of a second-er-trouble with the gas pipes?

* * * *

"Women have far cleaner minds than men."

"Naturally; they change them so often."

BHOR STATE SUBJECTS

—:o:—

ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY

A meeting of the Bhor State subjects in Bombay and suburbs was held at the Gokhale Education Society's High School at Badamwadi, Girgaum, under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Deshpande, Pleader, Satara, and a member of the Bhor State Council, to consider the formation of an Association of subjects of the State in Bombay.

A resolution was then passed that an Association called the Bombay Bhor State Subjects' Association be formed in Bombay with the object of securing the attainment of responsible Government in the Bhor State and to try to redress the grievances of the State subjects by all constitutional means.

A Committee consisting of Prof. T. A. Kulkarni as President, Messrs. Narayanrao Divekar and A. N. Deshmukh as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. A. V. Dighe as Hon. Secretary, was formed to enrol members. The membership subscription was fixed at Re. 1 per annum.

The Madras Corporation was decided to hand over Cupids Bow Garden on the North Beach to Government for the erection of the Victory Memorial.—A. P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

—:o:—

6 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED FOR THE YEAR 1928

The net profits of the Central Bank of India, Limited, subject to audit, for the year ended 31st December, 1928, including the sum of Rs. 3,36,863-1-11, brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 18,89,786-15-4. A sum of Rs. 6,72,528 was paid as ad-interim dividend at 8 per cent. per annum free of income-tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1928. Out of the balance of Rs. 12,17,258-15-4, the Directors have resolved to utilize Rs. 3,50,000 in writing off part of the depreciation on Bank's investments in Government Paper and other gilt-edged securities. The balance remaining for distribution is Rs. 8,67,258-15-4. The Directors propose to provide a sum of Rs. 75,000 for income-tax and super-tax and to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1928, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, i.e., annas 8 per share (making 6 per cent. per annum for the whole year) absorbing Rs. 3,36,264. The balance of Rs. 4,55,994-15-4 will be carried forward to next year's account.

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 17 Pts. Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 17.

The New York Futures market opened at a rise of 5 points, but as usual there was absence of speculative buying and after several oscillations the market ruled easy on heavy profit-taking. The close was easy at a decline of 17 points.

It appears that at about 20-1/2 cents all Bullish factors are discounted and all attempts to raise prices from this level meet with a collapse. Speculative interest has satisfied to take profit at this level and in the absence of sufficient buying offers, the market offers trading opportunities within a range of 50 to 75 points.

Price fluctuations in May contract:—		
Opening	20.42	plus .05
	20.37	unchgd.
	20.29	plus .02
	20.33	— .04
	20.23	— .09
	20.30	— .07
Closed	20.20	— .17

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

The Liverpool Futures market opened at a rise of 4 points, but ruled somewhat quiet on profit-taking. The offerings were well absorbed, but there was absence any speculative buying and the market eased off on lower New York advices and closed at a decline of 1 point.

Price fluctuations in May delivery:—		
Opening	10.54	plus .04
	10.53	plus .03
	10.54	plus .04
Closing	10.49	— .01

The Liverpool Futures market is due to open 5 to 7 points lower on Friday.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 17th instant:—

"Tone good, Trade absorbnig contracts. Believe mills spin short."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend dated the 17th instant:—

"Basis is improving still. There is more disposition to buy."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	New York, Jan. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	20.37
To-day's Opening Rate	20.42
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	20.20
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	10.50
To-day's Opening Rate	10.54
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.49
Difference	—.09
Broach Expectation	Rs. 359-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 17.
Silver Ready	26-2-0
Lower	0-2-0
Silver Forward	26-4-0
Lower	0-2-0

Tone of Market:—China and India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 17.
1st Settlement	59-3-0
2nd Settlement	59-7-0

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The local market for Broach A.-M. improved to Rs. 363, but declined in sympathy with easier New York cables and closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 361-2-0.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

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LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
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PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1929.

HOPEFUL SIGNS

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And but for you possess the field.

We may usefully remind ourselves of these lines when so many are apt to think too much about the trials and tribulations of the country and the various forms of discord among the people. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani did well in his Press interview to fix his attention on the several satisfactory features of the present situation. He emphasised the following six points: (1) that the National Convention had definitely accepted the basis of the Constitution drawn up by the Nehru Committee, viz., full Dominion Status for India, (2) that Mahatma Gandhi's compromise resolution approving of the Constitution was passed by the Congress, (3) that the Liberal Federation stood firmly behind the Nehru Report, (4) that the Muslim League had left the door open for negotiations to complete the communal settlement, (5) that the boycott of the Commission was going strong as ever, and (6) that, above all, the national intolerance of the present state of humiliating dependence was becoming daily more pronounced notwithstanding all differences on subsidiary matters. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, addressing a Bombay institution on the present situation, attempted a similar analysis and declared that, appearances notwithstanding, the situation was distinctly hopeful. And in support of his view he referred to the great and unprecedented achievement of the National Convention, to the rapid advance of the women's movement and to the splendid rally of the youth of the country. Even as regards the Hindu-Muslim problem, he felt that it had come very near settlement. If differences seemed to be sharp, it was only because both sides were now for the first time in dead earnest. That very earnestness and the common intolerance of the foreign yoke, he said, would bind the two communities indissolubly. That hope we have always shared, but we repeat that the hope cannot be speedily realised if leaders only wait, however optimistically, for what they call a change of heart. Persistent attempt must continue to be made to complete the settlement, which, Mr. Jayakar rightly says, is very near completion. It is gratifying, as Mr. Chintamani says, that the Muslim League has left the room open for negotiations. We understand Mr. Jayakar to say that the Hindu Sabha has done likewise. There can be little genuine hope of a speedy settlement if either side would say: "Thus far and no further".

Very optimistic as are the views of Messrs. Chintamani and Jayakar, there is one serious gap in them. Neither has emphasised the various items of work to be done hereafter, without which all our hopes must prove castles in the air. Probably Mr. Jayakar as a loyal Congressman, felt that the Congress had already given a clear lead in the matter and it rested with the people to follow the lead. Mr. Chintamani said: "The one duty of the Indian patriots at such a juncture is a strong, determined and insistent agitation for Dominion Status." There is certainly need for such agitation. But if the Liberals think that the mere demand, even if unanimous, would fetch Dominion Status to them, they are sadly mistaken. More curious is the attitude of those who, while realising the need for something more than an academic eulogy of Dominion Status, find fault with the Congress programme being too tame, as being a mere social affair. To such critics Mahatma Gandhi has given a pertinent and effective reply in the latest issue of "Young India". He says: "Is there not excitement enough in the programme if Congressmen are serious about it? Picketing of liquor shops, foreign cloth shops and collection and burning of foreign cloth are exciting enough for any worker and are enough to evoke all the resourcefulness that the best workers are capable of." He adds: "Apart from the great social and economic value of these two very powerful items, they have a political value of the very first order. If we achieve boycott of foreign cloth we remove from Britain's path the greatest incentive to greed, and if we stop the liquor and drug revenue, we force the rulers to reduce the ever-growing military expenditure. These two things, so easy to accomplish, so well suited to employ the energy of a vast mass of people, I hold, will go a long way towards the fulfilment of the national purpose, if we can but accomplish them." Two sub-committees of the Congress Working Committee are busy planning out details of these two items of the programme. We have no doubt that when the Working Committee gives a clear definite lead in the matter, tens of thousands of volunteers will respond and set to work as they did eight years ago. That work will at once drown our controversies and forge the sanctions now only talked of. In that work is our greatest hope. Let all earnest Indians, like good Scouts, be prepared.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY EXPLAINED

—:o:—

It is difficult to consider with patience the demands urged before the Simon Commission by the representatives of the Central National (sic) Muslim Association. These clever and logically-minded leaders would abolish special constituencies such as the Universities, the Corporation and Indian Chambers of Commerce, yet they would retain, among others, Anglo-Indian Labour and "perhaps" the landholders for reasons which they alone know. They want separate electorates for Europeans and Depressed classes, but with engaging inconsistency the latter are bracketted with the Hindus in the matter of the proposed provision that no legislation affecting the social position of a community be undertaken if 1/4 of its representatives objected to it. They want separate electorates for Muslims on a population basis subject to the limitation that the minority should have 40 per cent. of the representation on all legislative bodies. They, however, omitted to enlighten the Commission by what feat of mathematical imagination they intended to keep both the population basis and the 40 per cent. minimum in provinces where there are two or more minorities. "Half the members of the Cabinet, both Imperial and Local, should be Indians, of which half should consist of Moslems." And therefore the Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, whatever their claims on grounds of efficiency and numerical proportion, are to divide among themselves, as best as they can, the other half. This would be a bright suggestion if only it were not so patently foolish.

But this tale of constitutional brilliance does not end there. While introducing the deputation to Sir John Simon, Sir A. K. Ghaznavi had made a preliminary statement to the effect that the demands put forward by the Muslim All-Parties' Conference—which he duly read out to the Commission—had been adopted by the Muslims of Bengal. It will be remembered that the Delhi Conference, while saying nothing about the form, if any, which the freedom of India was to take, insisted on full and complete provincial autonomy. Now let us see how the "Muslims of Bengal", as represented by Sir A. K. Ghaznavi, Prince Akram Hussain, K. B. Abdul Salam and K. B. Moulvi Abdul Karim, have interpreted full and complete provincial autonomy. Examined by Sir A. K. Ghaznavi, witness (Moulvi Abdul Karim) said that law and order should be exclusively in the portfolio of the Governor when provincial autonomy was established.[2] And, secondly, as we pointed out before, only half the members of the Cabinet should be Indians. Is this the provincial autonomy which was so loudly proclaimed at Delhi as the minimum demand of the Muslims? We think it is time for the Left wing of the Delhi Conference to consider where they stand in relation to the Knights and Khan Bahadurs who go to Sir John Simon, and who in the name of the Delhi Conference—therefore of every one who took part in it—make absurd demands which are extremely humiliating to the Muslim community.

PROF. BURNHAM ON JOURNALISM

Lord Burnham, the ex-proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph" of London, spoke the other day to the Calcutta Rotary Club on "The Press in relation to world affairs." But his address was more in the nature of a professor's lecture to his students of journalism on abstract principles than a realistic appreciation of the condition and problems of the press of to-day, whether in England from which he comes or in India where he at present is. "Full, accurate and instantaneous publication of news was the best thing that could be done to increase the harmony of the world, but garbled news or distribution of sententious rubbish was the greatest disservice that could be done to humanity." How true, but how much neglected! The surprise is that this journalist who has spent a lifetime in Fleet Street, did not notice the persistently shameful and glaring discrepancy between these principles and the practice of British newspapers, particularly in regard to India. Lord Burnham was in Calcutta during the Congress week. Will he compare the "full, accurate and instantaneous publication of the accounts in British papers—the "Daily Telegraph" specially—with what he heard in Calcutta although he did not actually see it? It is all very well to talk of doctrines, but Lord Burnham's sense of courtesy should have reminded him that he was speaking in India—a country that has suffered more than even Russia at the hands of Fleet Street.

He gave some idealistically excellent advice to the Press in India, did not like the poor circulation and transmission and suggested that newspapers should exist for news not for propaganda. But he forgot that the Indian press is not free, that there is, in India too much poverty and too little literacy and that the country is engaged in a fight for freedom. Perhaps Lord Burnham would call it seditious propaganda, worse than the lies palmed off as accurate news by Fleet Street. We do not know why he quoted the control excercised by Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy to prove the maxim that the Press has great influence over public opinion. Could he not have more effectively cited the example of the British Press as exemplified in the Zinovieff Letter? Perhaps this journalist, brought up in traditions of an unfettered Press, was seeking to defend the Press laws in India in that they apparently allow greater freedom than that enjoyed in Russia or Italy. But the noble Viscount forgot that Fascism and Bolshevism are more straightforward; their laws, however harsh, have at least the merit of frankness, while in India Press laws are more dangerous because they are ambiguous. There is supposedly freedom, but free criticism ends in jail. It is a pity that, in the process of pleading for news rather than propaganda, his lordship himself became a propagandist instead of a news-purveyor. But then, he was in India.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

—:o:—

It is gratifying to note that our legislators in the Assembly are taking a lively interest in compulsory physical training for students and the establishment of University Training Corps. No less than six members are understood to have drawn the ballot for their motions on this subject. The object of the motions is partly to ensure a debate and elicit Government's proposals. In all probability, Government will continue to shilly-shally in the matter or adopt the time-honoured method of appointing a Committee, whose report might next be forwarded to the Provincial Governments for opinion, who in their turn would forward it to the Universities and heads of colleges. Whether or not the Government of India take any action in the matter, there is plenty of scope for the provincial legislatures and Universities, schools and colleges to take the initiative. When the Bombay University turned down the proposal for compulsory physical training in colleges, three colleges in Poona took up the matter in right earnest, made training compulsory for all but specifically exempted women students and have now submitted their report to the University showing the complete success of their efforts. Principal Kanitkar, who took the lead in this experiment, will again move the Senate to make physical training compulsory for at least the male students in the College. We earnestly hope that the University will adopt his resolution.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT PATNA

INDIAN WOMEN'S BOLD AND CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS OF A BOMBAY DELEGATE

(By Mrs. Y. Hirlekar.)

(Mrs. Y. Hirlekar, nee Bhate, who after taking her M.A. degree in mathematics in the University of Bombay and gaining practical experience as a teacher in girls' schools in this country had proceeded to Europe for studying educational methods, returned home recently, was one of the Bombay delegates to the Patna Conference. The following are her impressions of the session).

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the Indian women have taken upon themselves their own responsibilities as far as their share is concerned in the progress of the nation. Having realised that lack of education is a serious barrier to individual and national advancement they made one bold start by organising the All India Women's Conference at Poona in 1927. It did not take them more than a couple of years to find that they could not restrict their educational activities to purely academical work.

NEW INNOVATION.

Education conceived in the broader sense must include social, economic and other activities. The last session of the Conference held at Patna was particularly interesting on account of the new innovation in the constitution of the conference. It so happened that most of the resolutions sent up by the provincial constituent conferences dealt with social and economic matters such as the establishment of industrial homes for women, investigation into the conditions of women-labourers, franchise, laws of inheritance and other topics. The conference could not take up these resolutions as its power was confined to purely educational activities. Some enthusiastic and farsighted ladies, including Miss Nullamuth Ammal, made eloquent speeches urging the necessity of having two sections of the Women's Conference, the one purely educational and the other dealing with social and such other problems as affected the welfare of women.

KEEN CONTROVERSY.

Mrs. Malati Patwardhan, Miss Laxmi Ammal and others headed the opposition to this proposal. They forsaw the fruitlessness of tackling too many problems before having done any constructive work whatsoever. Hot speeches were made on either side. This caused some uproar and confusion in the session but this itself was an indication of the keen interest which the delegates and the vistors were evincing in the proceedings of the conference. After a patient attempt repeated three times Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was able to count the votes on either side and gave out the decision in favour of extending the powers of the Conference to deal with social problems and other topics.

WIDER SPHERE OF ACTIVITY.

This was a welcome change in the constitution of the Conference and shows the vigilance with which women are conducting their business. An important item befor the Conference was to raise funds to meet the expenses incurred in carrying out the reforms proposed in the resolutions passed during the previous years. This was a practical consideration and they set about it immediately. They organized the "All India Women's Association" to manage the "All India Women's Educational Fund."

These two new items took up most of the time of the Conference and consequently some of the resolutions had to be rushed through. Out of the eighteen on the agenda some had to be dropped and some had to be postponed to the following year for lack of time. Although very few resolutions were passed, time was spent usefully in discussing the change in

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Welcome Inquiry.

The International Labour Office is to be congratulated on its proposed enterprise to embark on a comprehensive inquiry into the question of unemployment among intellectual workers. It is intended not only to collect statistics but also to discover the causes and effects of unemployment and to examine possible remedies. The material value of the enquiry in so far as it may help to relieve intellectual workers from miseries which have become more acute as a result of the war is obvious enough. It will also help psychologically to bring manual and intellectual workers still closer under the class "Labour" with far reaching effects. But the inquiry has got another interest which is special to India. It will show to the world the poor proportion of educated persons to the whole population. It will also show that, thanks to foreign domination and vested interests, a very large number of avenues of unemployment—Imperial Services, Army, Commerce, Industry, Marine, etc.,—are practically closed to Indians, with the result that many have got no job worth the name while a still greater number is starving in the few over-crowded professions that are open to Indians. We hope and trust that the International Labour Office will succeed in securing the fullest information.

Trade Disputes Bill.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has submitted an able memorandum to the Bombay Government on the provisions of the Trade Disputes Bill, which is now before the Assembly. The memorandum is a searching criticism of the Bill and suggests many important alterations therein. The Committee does well, for instance, to take exception to the unduly wide powers given to the Governor-General in Council in declaring any industry he likes a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the Bill even in times of peace. The Committee also rightly demands that the general public must be duly represented on the Court of Inquiry and that the report of the Court must always be laid before the Legislature. It is difficult, however, to follow the Committee's objection to all kinds of picketing even when it is peaceful. The right to withhold service, that is, to strike—with adequate notice in the case of public utility services—is the birth-right of every worker and the very basis of the most constitutional Trade Union movement. If this is conceded, it must follow that the right to persuade another peacefully to withhold service is equally legitimate. Any intimidation or any kind of violence in picketing must, of course, be penalised

Educate With Pictures.

The camera, as an effective medium for information and instruction, has not yet been employed, as it should have been, for popular education. The "desire for visualities," aptly described in the Foreword to the "Indian Pictorial Education," is, decidedly, reflected in the countless number of photographs now reproduced in every variety and form of periodicals the world over. Almost every season registers an advancement, either in efficiency or variety, of the processes of reproduction. So that, the camera offers infinite possibilities as a medium for educative programmes. "The Times of India," with its admirably planned new venture "The Indian Pictorial Education" has provided a timely assistance. The first number of the new monthly contains selected photographs of the mountains of India, Burmah and Ceylon. It contains also photographs of more general interest. The temples and mosques of India will be the subject for the next issue. Lessons, for example, in history, geography, architecture, science, religion and engineering may be supplemented with those based on the pictures specially reproduced in the monthly "Pictorial." The large size of the pictures published in this monthly and their careful reproduction are, truly, essential. Otherwise, their educative value would materially suffer. A rupee per month spent for the "Pictorial" is a rupee well spent.

Lalaji Memorials.

Some prominent leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha have issued an appeal for a lakh of rupees for raising an all-India memorial to Lala Lajpat Rai. It is proposed to utilise the interest on the fund in maintaining a body of life-workers of the Sabha. There are thus two appeals for all-India memorials to Lalaji, the one issued a few weeks ago by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Ansari and others for a national memorial and the present one for a communal memorial. We share the hope of the Sabha leaders that there will be no clash between the two memorials. The trustees of the national fund have decided to utilise the five lakhs they have asked for in maintaining the Servants of the People Society, founded by Lalaji, Rs. 50,000 being earmarked for work among the suppressed classes through the Society. If the Hindu Sabha utilises the bulk of its fund for the removal of untouchability, it will be doing a great service, to the Hindu society, to the country and to the cause of humanity.

THE COMING WORLD TEACHER.

—:o:—

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Krishna Murti who is a protege of Dr. Annie Besant, boomed as the coming world-teacher, announced lately in the Bombay papers that he was pleased to hold a meeting for addressing the youths of Bombay. The meeting took place at the Theosophical Lodge at Chaupatty. Many young men and women gathered together to hear this prodigy. Dressed in a robe from shoulder to the ankle of the foot, he attended to fulfil his promise. He was bare-headed and he had his hair smoothly combed down with oil. His gaze and demeanour were of the earth earthy. He attended rather unpunctually and started off with congratulating himself upon the fact that there was no President and no theme for lecture. He began his speech so inaudibly that a violent demand was made that he should place himself in the midst of the audience. He complied with this demand, leaving half the audience facing him at first, right at his back. It was rather unusual at a public lecture. This proved his disregard for "organization," which he preached immediately thereafter and his inability to conduct a simple lecture to boot. Those behind him could hardly catch few words, out of his weak voice. He tried to lay stress on one point upon which he harped all the time, viz., that organization of men and women is less important than individuals and independent thought and action. A strange doctrine coming from a youth, with no experience of practical organization.

READY FOR QUESTIONS.

The coming world-teacher then seems to have got exhausted after about 10 minutes and tried to provoke "thoughtfulness" in his audience by calling upon them to ask him questions, which he would be pleased to answer almost straightway, in the manner, affected by Dr. Annie Besant. He quietly took his seat by squatting on the ground in the midst of the audience, not all of the midst of the audience.

About two dozen questions were addressed to him either orally or in writting and he fired away as best he could, leaving an impression of an intellect less cultivated than that of an undergraduate of a University. Of course, great men avoid commonplaces like student's class-rooms. Some of the answers could be heard, most were inaudible except in parts out of the feeble and unimpressive voice of this much boomed young man. The answers will speak for themselves. They need no comment for people, who have overgrown the stage of the gullible undergraduate.

BLOSSOM OF HUMANITY.

Question.—Are you Christ, Buddha and Shri Krishna combined?

Answer.—A great spirit is the blossom of humanity. All spirits when advanced are one. I claim to be one with Christ, Buddha and Shri Krishna in spirit. Do not judge me. Judge yourselves.

One reverently recalls here the main principle of Christ and Christianity, which is humility first and humility last, and vainly seeks to find even a spark thereof, in this new-fangled prophet's utterance. Which is the truer prophet of the two? To-day he claims to be a strange mixture of Shri Krishna, Buddha and Christ, who cannot be jumbled up. Whilst there is much that is worth studying in the literature of the Theosophical Society, this indiscriminate admixture and unending confusion shows the superficiality of the members of the Society, some of whom seem to claim to know more than followers of all religions put together.

Question.—What is the remedy of exploitation of man by man?

Answer.—Do not yourself exploit others! (After this magnificent answer, the great oracle sat down).

Question.—Do you advocate birth-control?

Answer.—Judge for yourselves. I do not need to exercise birth-control.

Question.—Some Socialists say that marriage is licensed prostitution. What is your opinion?

Answer.—All depends upon the parties to the marriage, who may be horrible both in and out of marriage.

Question.—How do you think the peace of the world could be secured?

Answer.—I am reminded of the World Peace Conference at Geneva held for perpetuating peace, when on the opening of the doors of the Assembly, there was a scramble for space and the police had to be called in to restore peace. Such conduct will not make for the world's peace.

REINCARNATION.

Question.—Are you without fault or blemish?

Answer.—Do not judge me. Judge

(Continued on page 11.)

DRAMATIC TURN IN AFGHAN SITUATION.

NEW KING ABDICATES

INAYATULLA'S SHORT--LIVED REIGN

—:o:—

Amanullah Still Flies Royal Flag

ROBBER CHIEF'S BID FOR THRONE

—:o:—

Britain is Concerned with Seeing Strong Central Authority in Afghanistan

Dramatic changes are taking place in the political situation in Afghanistan every hour.

Following close upon the heels of the news from Peshawar that the whereabouts of King Inayatullah are not known, comes a report from Moscow that Inayatullah has abdicated.

Amanullah who has moved to Kandahar seems not to have given up hopes of regaining his throne as it is stated that he is still flying the Royal Flag.

Bacha Saka, the rebel chief, is reported to be the master of the situation in Kabul, while the Governor of Kabul who was sent to negotiate with Shinwaris controls the situation in Jalalabad. Bacha is now making a bid for the throne under the title Habibullah Ghazi.

Britain's concern as also that of other Foreign Powers, says a Delhi message, is to see that there is a strong central authority in Afghanistan.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Moscow.---King Inayatullah has abdicated.---Reuter.

BACHA-I-SAKES BID FOR THRONE

LONDON, Jan 17.

Moscow.—A wireless report from Kabul says that Inayatullah abdicated on condition that the safety of himself and all his household was guaranteed. —Reuter.

It appears that When Amanullah abdicated the rebels attacked Kabul and surrounded Royal residence where Inayatullah and members of the Cabinet were guarded by a small force.

Bacha-i-Sakao entered the Royal Palace to-day. The rebel leaders announce that Bach-i-Sakao will assume supreme power in Afghanistan under the title of Habibullah Ghazi.

Perfect order is stated to prevail at Kabul. Rebel troops are guarding the Foreign Legations. The attitude of the rebels towards the foreigners is said to be quite friendly, and no foreigners have been injured in fighting near Kabul.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH FLIES ROYAL FLAG STILL

—:o:—

WILL HE REPEAT HISTORY AND REGAIN THRONE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The news that ex-King Amanullah was welcomed by his subjects at Kandahar and has the support both at Kandahar and Ghuzni, is not without its significance.

Amanullah, though he abdicated at Kabul, has already hoisted the Royal flag at Kandahar which shows that he remains in authority over a part of his dominion and if he later on mobilizes sufficient forces to regain his lost throne at Kabul, that would not be without historical precedent. Abdur Rahman on losing his throne took his abode in Turkistan and won his kingdom back after 15 years, Amanullah, if he continues to receive allegiance at Khandahar, would need less time to regain the lost ground.

FOUR FACTORS.

There are at present four factors bearing on the situation. Bachha-i-Sakko controls the Kabul area; Inayatullah has been proclaimed its King; Ahmed Ali Jan, ex-Governor of Kabul, whom Amanullah sent to negotiate terms with the Shinwari rebels, controls the situation at Jalalabad; while Amanullah is safe at Kandahar.

The military situation, however, remains complex and the political condition still worse. It is very essential from the point of view of Britain and other foreign powers that there should be a strong central authority with which they will be able to deal and know that they are dealing with Afghanistan as a whole.

The Royal Family is safe at Kandahar and Queen Souriya is shortly expecting to be confined.—A. P.

WHEREABOUTS OF INAYATULLAH UNKNOWN

—:o:—

BACHA-I-SAKAO POWERFUL AT KABUL

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is authoritatively learned in London that Bacha-I-Sakao, otherwise known as Habibullah Khan, controls the whole of Kabul with the exception of the citadel. There is apparently no disorder and all is well at the Legations. The whereabouts of Inayatullah are unknown.—Reuter.

BRITAINS INFLUENCE IN AFGHAN REBELLION

—:o:—

WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES DESCRIBE RUMOURS AS ABSURD

LONDON, Jan 17.

Well-informed quarters in London describe the rumours in the European Press with regard to British influence in Afghan rebellion as absurd.

Britain always desires to see the Afghanistan peaceful, united, and independent, and no possible advantage can accure to the British policy from disorder in Afghanistan. On the other hand Britain has had to bear the brunt of difficulties and dangers of the present rebellion.—Reuter.

FOUR BROTHERS OF OMAR KHAN ARRESTED

SENT AWAY TO BURMA

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

Under the orders of the Government of India four brothers of Sardar Omar Khan in Allahabad were arrested yesterday and sent away last night by train, it is stated to Calcutta, 'en route' to Burma. Their children came to the platform to see them off. All looked cheerful.

Sardar Sarwar Khan, who was arrested a few days ago, is still in the European lock-up.—A.P.

AFGHAN PRINCE DEPORTED TO RANGOON

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

Prince Abdul Qadir Effindi, son of the late Sirdar Ayub Khan, an Afghan refugee, has been deported to Rangoon. He left Lahore by the Calcutta Mail this evening. It is believed that the deportation is due to the unrest in Afghanistan. —A. P.

DELHI ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

A DEPARTURE FROM USUAL PRACTICE SUGGESTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Associated Press understands that on the opening day of the Legislative Assembly session, instead of the usual practice of dispersing for the day after listening to the Viceroy's speech, there will be a sitting when official business will be transacted. Probably some important bills which originally Government proposed to bring forward on the 29th will be taken up soon after Lord Irwin's address. It is, however, difficult to ascertain what these bills are which require such urgent attention. Perhaps Government plans in this respect are not yet complete.—A. P.

EXPORT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 16.

New York.—Incorporation of the Export Petroleum Association is announced.—Reuter.

EUROPE DONS MANTLE OF SNOW

—:o:—

UNPRECEDENTED SPECTACLE

TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATION COMPLETELY DISORGANISED

LONDON, Jan 17.

The whole of Europe is carpeted with snow. Some roads in England are unusable. Conditions on the Continent are more severe.

An unprecedented spectacle is presented by Italy which is snow-covered from the Alps down to Sicily. Sledges are being used for transport in many parts of France, even as far South as Avignon.

Railway and Motor traffic is disorganised in Belgium and Germany. In some cases, in Germany, trains have been embedded for hours, and motor cars abondoned in snowdrifts.

Villages in Sweden have been isolated by 15 feet snowdrifts which have caused havoc with telegraph and telephone services. Copenhagen is in a very bad plight. The mainline trains have been suspended and milk is being rationed owing to cessation of supply.—Reuter.

DOCKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

—:o:—

POLICEMEN DISPERSE STRIKERS

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Port Adelaide.—Fifty women accompanied a mob of 800 Trade Unionist dockworkers who rushed the wharf and attacked "Volunteers" who were unloading the steamer. Hundred policemen assisted by troops dispersed the rioters. A couple of policemen, several volunteers and many dockworkers were hurt.—Reuter.

PAN-ASIATIC CONFERENCE IN INDIA

—:o:—

CONGRESS SECRETARY BUSY MAKING PREPARATIONS

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. S. Satyamurthi have been appointed by the Congress Working Committee as a subcommittee to take the necessary steps in connection with the meeting of the Pan-Asiatic Federation in India in 1930 and to submit a report to the Working Committee. The Sub-Committee has matter under consideration and will soon take steps in that direction.—A. P.

KING PASSES GOOD NIGHT

—:o:—

SLOW BUT SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A bulletin issued at 11/30 this morning says.—The King passed a good night. His progress, though slow, is satisfactory.—Reuter.

KING' PROGRESS SATISFACTORY

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Bulletin is viewed with considerable satisfaction at the Palace as it is the first time that the doctors have described the King's progress as satisfactory.

The next bulletin will be issued on Friday evening.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETTING OF SUGAR

—:o:—

PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Havana.—At a joint Conference of the Cuban National Deffence Commission and the Cuban Export Company, the proposal for cooperative marketting of sugar was considered but withdrawn. As a result, the 1929 crop will be handled individually and there will be no restriction of growing, harvesting, grinding or selling. The Decision must be approved by President Machado who has indicated that he will be Governed by the decision of the sugar industry.—Reuter.

S. S. MAJESTIC REACHES NEW YORK

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.

New York.—The S.S. "Majestic" has arrived here in a sorry state as a result of having encountered mountainous sea during the voyage, with one of the crew killed and five of them injured. The slip is covered with the wreckage of enormous steel cargo. Boom forward is bent at the right angle. Even when docked engines were still pumping out tons of water. A quantity of mail matter has been drenched and several motorcars covered with water. A Theatrical company's scenery has been ruined. Forward quarters are piled high with a mass of bedding.—Reuter.

OLD ORDER YIELDING PLACE TO NEW

—:o:—

FLOOD'S BLESSING TO GUJRAT

FOUNDATION OF CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE NEAR SABARMATI

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Mr. J. H. Garrette, I. C. S., Collector of Ahmedabad, who was appointed Special Flood Relief Officer after the floods of last year in Gujarat, laid the foundation stone, amid chanting of 'Mantras' by Brahmins of the new village called Ramnagar in the place of the Acher village near Sabarmati station.

Mr. Garrette said that he had laid the foundation stone of three or four villages before, but none of them was so scientifically designed as this village.

The village was to be built on co-operative basis on a new site where the floods cannot again work havoc. The Government had advanced loan of Rs. 23,000 and had given half the cost of the land, the other half being given by the Central Relief Fund.—A. P.

"A GREAT NATIONAL DISASTER"

—:o:—

DR. NAIDU ON CALCUTTA CONGRESS

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

In a letter to Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar Dr. Varadarajuly Naidu recently observed that the Calcutta Session of the Congress had been a great National Disaster. The leaders who met at Calcutta had failed to rise equal to the occasion. The country would not be able to do anything this year unless the Government launched on a repressive policy. The boycott of the Simon Commission was the only issue on which all nationalists could agree. He considered that it would be disastrous if individuals or associations other than the Congress Committee undertook propaganda for the boycott of the Commission.

Replying, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar stated that there would certainly be demonstrations organised by the Madras District Congress Committee with the cooperation of the Andhra Congress Committee. He expressed the hope that the demonstrations would be peaceful and orderly. And not characterised by disturbances like those wihch occurred last year.—A. P.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

YOUNG INDIAN'S AIR SENSE PRAISED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In the present early stages of civil flying in Inia, it was the duty of the Government and influential businessmen to assist by every means in their power pioneers willing to make sacrifices and take risks for establishing the essential modern service of transport by air, said Sir G. P. Roy, who has just returned from Europe, in an interview to the "Statesman." He added that he was impressed by the aptitude and ability of young Indians in training in England for work in Air Services.

Sir Ganey visualized a fifteen hour Air Mail service between Calcutta and Bombay in the near future.—A. P.

DUTCH LIFE-BOAT CAPSIZES

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rotterdam.—While going to the assistance of the Stranded Latvian steamer "Falka" a Dutch lifeboat from the Hook of Holland capsized and its crew of eight was lost.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVT'S MEMORANDUM TO SIMON

Return to Autocracy or Adopt Nehru Report

FURTHER MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD "STEEL-FRAME"

CALCUTT, Jan. 17.

Free Press representative has been able to elicit he following facts in regard to the Bengal official's efforts to thwart the Indian aspirations towards genuine self-government.

Considerable importance attaches to the evidence that will be tendered before the Simon Conference in Calcutta because it is the seat of the spokesmen of British vested interests in India and also because it is the only province in which the Swaraj Party have made themselves effectively felt as a party of obstruction. It is now common property that there is a distinct cleavage of opinion even in the ranks of the Commission and that it finds reflection in the ranks of provincial governments as well as unofficial spokesmen of British interests."

"PROGRESSIVE" VESTED INTERESTS

The recommendations of the Bombay Government, the Punjab Government and the Assam Government and the memorandum of the Associated Chambers are said to belong to the progressive school. The recommendations of the United Provinces Government, the Bihar and Orissa Government, and the Bengal Government are said to belong to the school which says "No Progress."

Of the other provincial governments which have yet to make their recommendations, Madras and Burma, it is believed, will side on broad lines with Bengal, while Central Provinces may side with Punjab and Bombay. The views of the "Progressive" school are in favour of full provincial autonomy including Law and Order subject to safeguards which now exist or are said to exist to secure the discharge of Parliament's responsibility in regard to Transferred Subjects. The other school stands for prepetuation of Dyarchy in one form or other.

BENGAL GOVT'S MEMORANDUM.

The Bengal Government have submitted two memorandums to the Commission of which is descriptive and the other embodies the recommendations.

The Government are said to be very strong in their condemnation of Swarajist methods and policy, but they are said to be much harder on the non-Swarajists.

HARD ON NON-SWARAJISTS.

The Bengal Government, it is said, express themselves as follows in regard to the non-Swarajists:—We have not had so far any evidence that there exist among political classes any number of persons who are likely to become party leaders with policies and who can be trusted to administer departments on consideration of policy rather than for temporary political or party gain. To this there is one large exception, the Swarajist Party but the barren creed to which the Party subscribes has produced the same results. We cite the Swarajist administration of the Calcutta Corporation as an example of the barrenness of the Swarajist methods.

MUSLIMS HAVE NO POLITICAL PARTY.

The Government of Bengal are said to be equally hard on the Bengal Muslims. Under the influence of the Khilafatists, say the Bengal Government, a section of Muslims joined forces with the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council in the second elections. But the Muslims left the Swaraj Party after a short time. There is no political party amongst the Muslims. There is only the communal party whose aims are restricted to the advocacy of communal party electorates and reservation to Muslims of percentage of offices in the services.

NO FURTHER "REFORMS".

The verdict of the Bengal Government on the working of the Reforms, it is said, is that it establishes the unfitness of the province for any political advance. Education has made no progress. The electorates have proved themselves illiterate and incompetent. The legislature has practised more obstruction than co-operation. The local self-governing institutions have recorded no advance barting the Union Boards which are still under official control. Proceedings of the Bengal Council and the Calcutta Corporation reveal only the lack of constructive and administrative ability and the misuse of talents both in the Council and the Corporation cannot but be regarded as proof of unfitness for exercise of political responsibility.

Reviewing the work of the legislature Dyarchy, the Bengal Government contend, received no fair trial in the province, chiefly due to deep-rooted prejudice.

THOSE "BHADRALOKS."!

The first Council did good work in the absence of a party of obstruction. But the second and third Councils could do no constructive work due to the existence of an extremist Hindu Party which derived its main support from the Hindu Bhadralok and which sets face against any constructive work. One other characteristic was the persistent hostility of the entire Indian press and a large section of the political class to the European and Indian officials charged with the maintainance of law and order. This hostility manifested itself in the Legislature in which the police and magistracy were constantly subjected to attacks.

ADOPT NEHRU REFORM.

The Bengal Government then postulate the following alternative courses

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOWNA IN A TIGHT CORNER

Speak In Marathi or Produce Certificate of Efficiency in English

MAYOR DESHMUKH ON DIGNITY OF HOUSE

When Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Thursday Mr. H. M. Chowna found himself in a light corner owing to the ruling of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President, who asked him to address the House either in Marathi or if he wished to speak in English, to bring a certificate of efficiency in the English language.

The Budget Estimates for 1929-30 were on the agenda and the councilors seemed to be much more engrossed in their election campaign and propaganda than the budget itself. At 5 p.m. when the House rose for the day the President requested the councillors to sit for an hour more as they had to finish the income side by the end of this month. While some members preferred to sit, others went away and there was no quorum.

HE GETS UP AGAIN.

Mr. H. M. Chowna upon this drew the attention of the President (in English) that there was no quorum and raised a point of order but the President asked him to address him in Marathi as that was the language he had preferred to speak before a few months ago.

Though Mr. Chowna sat down for the moment he got up again after a few minutes to speak on the budget and the President told him to resume his seat and take his chance when his turn came as some other Councillors had given their names to speak before Mr. Chowna. Again after about a quarter of an hour when two more speakers had addressed the House Mr. Chowna got up but the President asked him to address the House in Marathi and not in English quoting rule 15 of the Rules and Procedure which stated that the proceedings shall be in English but if a member did not know English then he could speak either in Gujerati, Marathi or Urdu.

The President pointed out that since he occupied the Chair Mr. Chowna spoke only once and that was in Marathi. He had to maintain the dignity of the House and he would not allow Councillors to speak in more than one language.

Mr. Chowna: I wanted to speak in English at that time but some of my friends asked me to speak in Marathi and so I spoke in that language. If I speak in English, you cannot prevent me from doing so. It is the choice of the member whether he shou'd speak in English, Marathi, Gujerati or Urdu.

PRESIDENT STICKS TO HIS GUNS.

President: Mr. Chowna should think of the dignity of the Corporation more than the dignity of his friends. So far as I am in the Chair I shall not allow him to speak in English unless he apologises for what he did last time in the Corporation and produces a certificate to the effect that he is efficient to speak in English.

Mr. Chowna did not speak and sat down.

CHECK RACK-RENTING.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:—"That the elected Councillors of each of the Wards, viz., the Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, Byculla, Parel and Mahim be elected to form seven different committees to watch as far as it may be possible for them, the increase in rent which may be demanded from the tenants of houses, tenements and shops in the different Wards after the expiry of the present Rent Act and receive representations, if any, from the tenants in the matter, to consider them in consultation with the Commissioner and submit their reports every month.

That the Corporation request the Commissioner to assist these Committees to make known to the citizens as far as practicable the above resolution and its terms by distribution of leaflets, etc."

Dr. Viegas said some landlords had increased rents from 25 to 75 per cent. after the expiry of the Rent Act and it was their duty as representatives of the voters to check the greed of the landlords.

The resolution being not seconded was declared dropped amidst laughter.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Budget discussion was then resumed and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta congratulated Mr. Boman-Behram in submitting the budget in the revised form without any further taxation. He, however, struck a note of warning that financial disaster was facing the city as 6,19,000 square yards of land which cost the Municipality Rs. 325 lakhs for development had remained unsold and the interest on sinking fund would crush the rate-payers. He characterised Mr Mackison, the Municipal Engineer as champion miscalculator. Unless they got Rs. 10 lakhs a year from the sale of land there was no bright prospect before them and he urged the House to make a further enquiry in retrenchment and economy.

Dr. A. G. Viegas criticising the budget said out of the revenue of Rs. 330 lakhs, Rs. 84 lakhs were spent on the establishment. He advised the House to reduce expenditure under the head of establishment, and give effect to the report consisting of himself (Dr. Viegas), Mr. S. A. Mantri and Mr. S. K. Pupala which has made radical recommendations for retrenchment without impairing efficiency of the administration.

DEWAN BAHADUR PAI SPEAKS FOR BEGGARS.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai severely complained that the Standing Committee had very unjustly cut down the provision for beggars' relief from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 6,000 and regretted that the Corporation was treated very unfairly by Government in regard to primary education.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi repudiated the charge made by Mr. H. B. Clayton that sufficient retrenchment had not been effected in the expenditure of the Schools Committee. He assured the House that during the last three years the Schools Committee had carried on a policy of steady retrenchment. He admitted that the expenditure in the last ten years had gone up by Rs. 16, but he pointed out that it was due to the giving of high salaries to teachers on two occasions and starting the Provident Fund in 1925.

WHAT HE LEARNED FROM CALCUTTA TRIP!

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai urged the Corporation to encourage Ayurvedic dispensaries in the city. He gave his experience of his last visit to Calcutta and said the Calcutta Corporation not only encouraged but even opened Ayurvedic dispensaries as Ayurvedic system had made tremendous progress in the field of scientific research work.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

STUDENTS PICKET GUJRAT COLLEGE

—:o:—

NO COMPROMISE YET

PRINCIPAL'S WARNING TO STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Nothing came out of the deputation of students that met the Principal of the Gujarat College last night and the strike continues.

To-day a batch of students including lady students were lying on the steps of the College to prevent other students attending the classes. About half a dozen students, however, managed to attend the classes.

The Principal has put up a notice on the College board prohibiting loitering in the College building or interfering with students who wish attend lectures.

Enquiries among the College authorities show that the first examination was fixed many weeks before the arrival of the Simon Commission and that there was no political motive in fixing it for the day of arrival of the Simon Commission. Those who did not appear on that day were given two more changes and now those who did not appear at the third examination would not be given a certificate.

According to a notice put up on the College board there are only 83 students out of 300 students of the F. Y. A. Class who have not appeared at any of the examinations so far and in sympathy with them 750 students of the College have gone on strike without notice.

The strikers have begun to lose their term as they will not be able to put in the required number of days.

Mr. Kriualani, ex-Principal of the National College, addressed the students and exhorted them to stand firm.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

THEIR STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE AND WEALTH

PROF. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS' LECTURE

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Prior to leaving for India, Prof. Rushbrook Williams lectured at the British Empire Society on the strategic importance and wealth of Indian States, Sir Michael O'Dwyer presiding.—Reuter's Special.

WOMAN SACRIFICES LIFE TO GODDESS?

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MADRAS, Jan. 16.

An alleged case of a woman sacrificing her life to a Goddess by burning herself is reported from Madura. It appears that the fifteen-year old son of Sakuntala Bai, an educated Mahratta lady, the wife of a clerk, had an attack of small-pox which affected his eyesight. Following the death of Sakuntala Bai an inquest was held which revealed that there was a kerosene tin near the dead body besides a letter in the deceased's handwriting, addressed to her son wherein she had said: "I am sacrificing my life to Goddess Renu Devi. Let Renu Devi give you your lost eyesight."—A. P.

Calcutta.—The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan proceeded with the hearing, on Wednesday, of the case in which six Beshawaris are being prosecuted on charge of conspiracy and illicit possession of a large quantity of opium valued at Rs. 55,000. Two witnesses were examined and the hearing was then adjourned until January 22.—A. P.

TO ORGANISE INDIAN WORKERS

—:o:—

SEND MORE ADVANCED TRADE UNIONISTS

"SAKS" PROPOSAL TO LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERILISM

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cologne.—The League against Imperialism, which met here under the chairmanship of Mr. Haxton, has concluded its session.

In the course of a debate of Trade Unionism towards the League, while the Trade Unionists of the Right wing, as for example, Mr. J. H. Thomas, were attacked as more dangerous than capitalists, those belonging to the Left wing, like Mr. A. J. Cook, were attacked by the Russian and German Communist delegates for associating with "traitorous" organisations of the Right wing.

Mr. Cook defending himself said that he would remain in the Trade Union Congrss and the Miners Federation believing that the mengers of those organisations would eventually banish the present leaders.

Mr. Saklatvala urged the despatch to India or advanced Trade Unionists and members of the League, not as visitors but to live there and to organise the workers.—Reuter.

ECHO OF STRIKE ON S. I. RAILWAY

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ALL ACCUSED DENY PROSECUTION VERSION

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 17.

Examination of the defence witnesses in the South Indian Railway conspiracy case has been completed. All the seventeen accused except Singaravelu Chetty have filed a general statement denying the prosecution story, stating that they were concerned only with the peaceful advocacy of strike. Crown Prosecutor argued that a Prima Facie case has been made out. The case is proceeding.

The Divisional Magistrate of Tanjore sentenced Subbiah and thirteen others to three months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of obstructing the trains by lying on the rails during the general strike.—A. P.

ANOTHER AHMEDABAD MILL GOES ON STRIKE

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WORKERS RESENT SUPPLY OF YARN ERRING MILL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

The workmen of the spinning department fo the New Standard Mill struck work to-day, as the mill have contracted to supply yarn to the Gujrat Ginning M the men of whose spinning department have gone on strike. The Secretary of the Labour Union persuaded the workmen to resume work on the mill agreeing to cancel the contract.

It will be remembered that the Council of Representatives of the Labour Union had passed a resolution calling upon the workmen of those mills that supplied men or yarn to the Gujarat Ginning mill to strike.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

LAHORE, Jan 17.

The following communique has been issued:—As the Jatha of exservicemen have not yet elected a deputation to wait on the Governor and have not given a list of their names, stating the regiments and corps in which they served and their present residence, the Governor and Government desire to have a list prepared of the persons present with details of their fathers name village Zail, Tehsil and District with particulars of the regiment or corps in which they served and the length of their service and their pension. They also desire to have a statement of what precise grievances each man has so that Government may be aware of the actual nature of each grievance or claim. Tehsildars will, therefore, make these enquiries from each person and forward lists to Government through the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.—A. P.

THREE PERSONS CONVICTED FOR COIMBATORE MURDER

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, has sentenced to death Ramaswami Goundan, a member of the District Board of Coimbatore, and two others in connection with the murder of a man named Veera Boyan in August last. Two other accused persons have been sentenced to transportation for life.—A. P.

TAMIL EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SEDITION

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

Mr. A. V. Chellam Pillay, editor of the "Desopakari", a Tamil Weekly, was arrested yesterday on a charge of sedition, under section 124 A in connection with the alleged publication of an article entitled "Where is justice"? He was produced before the District Magistrate to-day and was remanded in custody till the 21st. An aplication for bail was refused.

Mr. Pillay was convicted and sentenced last year for publishing a pamphlet entitled "Are We Dogs" but was subsequently acquitted by the High Court on appeal.—A. P.

CAT OUT OF BAG

SIMON PRETENSIONS UNMASKED

"CLIVE STREET RULES DESTINIES OF INDIA"

The Special Correspondent of "New India" wires from New Delhi.

The success of the boycott demonstrations in Calcutta surprised the authorities as they had thought that the confidential nature of the programme of the Simon Commission's arrival would take the boycotters unawares. Deliberate misrepresentation of boycott activities by the Anglo-Indian Press has not deceived anybody. On the other hand, New Delhi is annoyed at the too frank statement made by "The Statesman" of Calcutta, that India is being ruled by the British people, and that power will be transferred to Indian hands only to the extent the British vested interests in India agree; which means that the Government of India has been run for the benefit not of Indians, but in accordance with the needs and requirements of British exploiter. This frank confession has injured the deception, organised in connection with the Simon Enquiry, with a view to prove that the enquiry is genuinely to find out how much to release in view of the Indian fitness to rule.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

The Anglo-Indian mouthpiece of Calcutta has now spoken the truth; that the Reforms Enquiry is to find out not how much Indians are fit to receive, but how much power Britishers in India are prepared to release, which comes to this, that Clive Street rules the destinies of India.

As regards the question of repression a speculative telegram emanated from Bombay, but the position is a bit different. The Government cannot lawfully arrest men for preaching Independence in the abstract. This was not done in Ireland nor in South Africa, though there this movement was later followed by a guerilla warfare in one case and actual war in another. The truth is that Government has no power to arrest Independencewallas as the law stands at present. The Viceroy may utter threats, but these cannot intimidate those who believe honestly in the ideal of Independence. In fact, I am doubtful whether the Government has altogether definitely made up its mind to refloat the Public Safety Bill. It was encouraged by the belief, that support of the capitalists like Sir Purshottamdas may now be forthcoming, but the efficacy of the measure proposed to achieve the end in view, is doubtful.

GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

Then, the question remains whether Government has any constructive policy for meeting the popular wishes before it is too late. Frankly, it has none, and its explanation is that it stands committed to the Simon enquiry, and must await its conclusions. The only thing that can happen in the interval is that the Viceroy before proceeding on leave to England, may send for Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and a few others to discuss their point of view. In fact, this plan is already under consideration, and it will not be surprising if private correspondence is already afoot with the India Office Chief on the subject.

SITTING ON THE FENCE.

For the moment, as I have said, Government policy is entirely one of "Watch and keep law and order, but do not launch on a campaign of repression." The situation will be different a year hence. The Simon Report would then be out, and Parliament would have to decide on what action to take on it. Most certainly the Report will be written with the previous approval of the Viceroy and new Secretary of State, so that the Government of the day, must accept it in "toto" to enable the Secretary of State to give India a challenge as one Colonial Secretary gave to Ceylon, namely. "Accept it or leave it. Then will follow a ruthless campaign of repression to demoralize the Opposition, to threaten withdrawal of the proposed reform in order to create a group of so-called "moderate politicians" to accept it. And not without trying their mighty bayonets will the Government give in. It counts, on the other hand, that the blow it will strike a year hence will be timely and decisive, that it will not only kill the Opposition, but that with the Simon gift, it will be able to deceive the outside world with the genuineness of its intentions to grant Swaraj.

Perhaps in all this outline, I am speculating for a distant future, but it is necessary to give an exact idea of Delhi's inner mind to correct misleading statements. There will be no campaign of repression for a year, except frequent exhibition of Police "efficiecny" as at Lucknow and Lahore.

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

In the meantime, what Government feels apprehensive about is the movement like the one organized at Lahore by military pensioners, with its inevitable reaction on the loyalty of troops and of classes, which supply man power for the Indian Army. Authorities here are worried at the mishandling of the situation at Lahore, but will not interfere. At best, they will agree if properly pressed to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the question of pensions of All Government servants, so that this will give them time to get over the present crisis, and then later on act as they like.

POLICY OF REPRESSION

MAHATMAJI'S GRAVE WARNING

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India.

It is reported that the Government propose to take legal proceedings against those who strive for complete independence carrying severance of British connection with it. It has further been suggested that organisations working for complete independence should be suppressed. I am not aware of any law enabling the Government to punish the active advocacy of independence. I wish the Government would take steps against the promoters of bondage.

independence. It will clear the political atmosphere and show what the Government mean by Dominion Status. If it does not carry with it the power to sever connection with the British, it is a form of bondage be it ever so mild. An India impatient of servitude and waiting to come to her own will never be content with any form of bondage. No national assembly can possibly be permitted to be the custodian of national honour, if it does not strive for the best that the nation is entitled to. Any move on the part of the Government, therefore, against the propaganda of independence "cum" severance of British connection will precipitate the issue and undoubtedly give added strength to the severance movement. As I have already remarked, we must have the power to sever the connection even though we may never exercise that power. Whether we should and would exercise that power or not will depend wholly upon how British 'rulers' behave towards us during these critical times. The school of severance must have the fullest liberty to grow and carry on its propaganda unhampered by any Governmental act, direct or indirect, open or secret. The only honourable way to prevent the school from growing is to make the connection worthwhile for us to retain. That can only be when the imperialistic spirit, the spirit of exploitation is killed and partnership on absolutely equal terms offered in the place of present bondage.

"GENERAL BOOTH UNFIT TO BE IN SUPREME COMMAND"

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High Council's Adjudication

LONDON, Jan. 17.

By 55 votes to eight, the High Council of the Salvation Army has adjudicated that General Bramwell Booth is unfit to continue in the supreme command of the Salvation Army.

VOTING BY SECRET BALLOT.

The High Council's decision was taken by a secret ballot, held after midnight at the end of a session which had lasted fourteen hours. There was a moving scene when the result was known. The Council immediately sang fervently the hymn "When we cannot see our way." All women and many men present, were in tears. The Council, which then dispersed silently, stands adjourned till 18th January.

SEVEN COMMISSIONERS JUSTIFIED.

The official statement handed to Reuter says that the result of the voting at the meeting of the High Council of the Salvation Army on the question of fitness or otherwise of General Booth to continue in command of the Salvation Army is a complete vindication of the seven Commissioners who had requested the calling of the meeting. Nevertheless they have been subjected to considerable abuse from un-informed quarters where their action has been criticised most unfairly and misrepresented, although all of them are old and tried officers, with an average length of 44 years' service in the Salvation Army, and they have been guided throughout by legal advice in connection with the meeting of the High Council. The seven Commissioners repudiate the suggestion that they have acted in any way in personal hostility to General Booth and declare that the voting shows that their action has been justified by the support of every Territorial Commander except the General's daughter, Mary Booth.

GENERAL INFORMED OF DECISION.

The High Council's decision was telephoned to General Booth in Southwold and was received the General's son, who sent the fateful message to his father.—Reuter.

GEN. BOOTHS UNASSAILABLE POSITION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The High Council of Salvation Army will on Friday (January 18th) face the momentous question of electing General Booth's successor. Four out of the eight members of the High Council who voted in favour of General Booth are members of the Booth family. Mary Booth is the Commander in Germany.

"Every flag, trumpet, village hall, hospital, men's shelter, and women's home, even though labelled Salvation Army's property, is really held in the name of General Bramwell Booth", declared the legal expert who has for a long time had dealings with the Salvation Army's property and finance.

In an interview he said that the removal of General Booth from leadership would not have any legal effect on his personal control of at least 75 per cent of the organisation's material assets. He pointed out that if the General chose to ignore his dismissal, he would be in a very strong position as far as the property was concerned. All accounts of the Army paid cheques drawn not for the Army per Bramwell Booth, but signed for Bramwell Booth by an accountant. The expert added: He has but to instruct the bankers to refuse payments from his numerous accounts and the whole of the Salvation Army organisation all over world will slow down and be thrown out of gear."—Reuter.

GEN BOOTH MUST GO

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LONDON, Jan. 17.

A Salvation Army official at the hotel where Eva Booth is staying, said that General Booth, as the sole trustee of army, had vested in him properties in England, France and Australia amounting in value to two millions sterling. It was necessary that he should execute a deed divesting himself of the trust. If he refused to do so, it would impose on the Council Onus of initiating proceedings in the High Court. This would be very painful. But, whatever was the General's attitude, the Council would reassemble on January 18 and elect a new Commander.

First candidate receiving two-thirds majority would automatically become General and, once he was elected, nothing that General Booth could do would affect his status.—Renter.

REV. DR. ROBERT SCOTT DEAD

—:o:—

BOMBAY EDUCATIONIST

EX-PRINCIPAL OF WILSON COLLEGE

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The death has occurred of Reverend Doctor Robert Scott, late of the Wilson College, Bombay.—Reuter's Special.

(Rev. Robert Scott, M.A., D.D., whose death has been announced, was a distinguished Scholar in Mathematics from the University of Aberdeen. He was as Professor of Mathematics that the late Dr. Scott joined the Wilson College in 1879. Later on, at his own request, he was transferred to the English Department and in the new sphere won the esteem of the student with whom he became very popular. He acted as Principal of the College on several occasions. He was a Fellow of the Bombay University and a Member of the Syndicate for several periods. As Dean of the Faculty of Art, Rev. Robert took a prominent part in many important University activities. He was for a time President of Bombay Students' Brotherhood and B. B. R. A. Society. He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and one daughter.)

WE STICK TO BOYCOTT

—:o:—

BUT NO FAITH IN DEMONSTRATIONS

BURMA "CONSTITUTIONALISTS'" DECLARATION OF FAITH

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

The National Parliamentary Organisation has issued a communique announcing that it has by a large majority decided not to participate in the demonstrations on the day of arrival of the Simon Commission in Rangoon.

It says "In our opinion the 'boycott' suggests passive rather than active and militant attitude. We yield to none in our protest against the personnel status and procedure of the Simon Commission and consistently with our party pledges our representatives in the Legislative Council voted against the appointment of the provincial Committee and signified their decision not to cooperate with the Commission or provincial committee in any way. We do not believe in the efficacy of socalled demonstrations of a puerile nature, besides, we feel that those who wish to welcome the Simon Commission are entitled to exercise unhindered that freedom of action which we would claim for ourselves."—A. P.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will the Board of Trustees make inquiries regarding the following questions and oblige?:—

Will the Head of the Sanitary Engineering Department give cogent reasons why the students of the III and IV sessions are not sent to Ghatkopar this year for surveying practice, as usual?

Does the Principal and Secretary know that there is a notice in the Sanitary Engineering Department asking the students to carry back the pots of cold solder to the furnace? If so, why? Are there no coolies in the Department?

Do the Board of Trustees, the Principal and Secretary know that an article did appear in this paper on the 22nd December, 1928, drawing the attention of the Board of Trustees to their responsibility regarding this notice?

Will the Head of the Sanitary Engineering Department inform the Board of Trustees as to how many hours two coolies are engaged every day to clean his car?

Will the Principal and Secretary inform the public how the City and Guild's Class is conducted?

Will the Principal and Secretary say whether it is a fact the Head of the Sanitary Engineering Department retained 10 hours on Saturday in Apprentice Class for himself and only 5½2 hours for his Assistants?—Yours, etc.,

"MAN ON THE WATCH."

Bombay, Jan. 13.

DO AWAY WITH MULLAHS AND PRIESTS

Wage Warfare Against Orthodoxy says Sir T. B. Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was very emphatic and uncompromising in his answers before the Age of Consent Enquiry Committee to-day. He would not have anything lower than 21 for boys and 18 for girls as the minimum age for marriage. He would do away with Mullahs and priests and shastras and orthodoxy, as they were the greatest enemies of social reform. In Sir Tej Bahadur's opinion, the age of consent legislation would be futile. He would wage undisguised warfare against the orthodox people. "You cannot reconcile common sense with the Shastras and orthodox opinion" said Sir Tej Bahadur, and added that the only way to bring about social reform was by drastic legislation.

In reply to Mrs. Beadon's questions, Sir Tej Bahadur gave instances of the evils of early marriage from the large number of law cases he had handled.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru: "Do you think it would be advisable for a democratic Government to bring about reform by terror in the face of orthodox opinion?

Sir Tej Bahadur: The Government must take courage in their hands and enforce the law. You cannot have democratic Government as long as the majority o the people are orthodox." Asked about the measures of social reform introduced in Turkey, the witness said that their success was due to one strong man, who made short work of Mullahs and priests and he (Sir Tej Bahadur) would advise a similar course.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub interjected: "The same as happened in Afghanistan."

AMANULLAH WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

Sir Tej Bahadur; "King Amanullah will live in history, whereas we will be forgotten. The seed he has sown will grow and his work will remain." The witness blamed the Government, charging it with dereliction of duty in the matter of social reform, and was of the opinion that persuasive measures would never do. The bulk of educated people fought shy of their actual convictions.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT. MEMORANDUM TO SIMON.

(Continued from page 7.)

as being open to the Simon Commission to recommend:—

(1) Return to autocracy and pre-Montagu period.

(2) The adoption of the Nehru Report.

(3) The acceptance of the proposal of the Asociated Chambers of Commerce.

(4) The evolution of a stage which would be intermediate between the stage recommended by the Associated Chambers and the existing system.

The return to the pre-Montagu period is regarded as impractical and also as constituting a breach of faith.

The Nehru Report is rejected as recommending measures which reveal "lack of touch with realities."

The recommendation of the Associated Chambers in favour of provincial autonomy including Law and Order and eliminating official members from the legislature is regarded as being too radical for which the province is not yet fit.

Finally an intermidiate stage between provincial autonomy and existing system is recommended.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

After reviewing series of alternative proposals the Bengal Government recommend that the provincial Government should be composed of a Governor and a Cabinet of seven Ministers of whom the Chief Minister and four others will be unofficial Ministers drawn from the elected members of the Council and two will be official Ministers. The two official Ministers will be in charge of Finance and European education and Law and Order including police, judiciary, jails and political appointments.

The Governor will not be a member of the Cabinet but will be entitled to receive copies of the proceedings of the Cabinet. He will also have the right of intervention in the interests of good Government. He could forbid or suspend or stay orders of the Cabinet in exercise of his powers in the interests of good Government.

The Governor will select the Prime Minister and will appoint the other members of the Cabinet on the advice of the Prime Minister. The orders of the Cabinet will issue as the orders of the local Government. The Ministers, both official and unofficial, will have to secure a majority in the Cabinet for their policies in cases in which differences arise. It will be open to any aggrieved Minister to approach the Governor directly with a request for intervention in the exercise of powers vested in the Governor in the interests of good Government. The principle of joint responsibility will be recognised and when the Cabinet resigns the official Ministers will also resign. It is recorded that some members of the Government personally hold that the official Ministers need not resign with their unofficial colleagues. The Governor will have in cases of emergency the right of summoning the Cabinet, of authorising expenditure, certifying bill and also other discretionary powers vested under the existing act. The Governor will also have the power of dismissing the Ministry in the event of a defeat in the legislature or if it is in the interests of safety or tranquility. In the event of a deadlock with the legislature the Governor will have the power of retaining the old or of appointing new Ministers, paying their salaries and incurring expenditure provided in the current year's budget or in the event of non-adoption of the budget to incur the expenditure provided in the previous year's budget with five percent increase over the same, for a period of six months within which period general elections should take place. But in the event of deadlock continuing even after the general elections the Governor will have the power of suspending the constitution.

Regarding the electorates the Government of Bengal with two members dissenting recommend retention of separate electorates and the present franchise.

They also recommend the creation of a Second Chamber for the province and retention of official members in the legislature. In the event of disagreements between the Lower and Upper Chambers it is proposed that a joint session of the two Chambers should be held and that the verdict of the joint session should prevail. All official legislation and money bills will emanate from the Lower Chamber only while private bills can emanate from the chambers. Three members of the Bengal Government, it is said, will give the Upper Chamber the right of making amendments to money bills also while the other chambers are in favour of restricting the right of the Upper Chamber in regard to money bills to making of suggestions only. The Ministers will have the right of speech in both Houses but will vote in one of the two Houses only.

A FURTHER BRAKE.

As a further safeguard in regard to the departments which would be under official ministers the Bengal Government recommend that in regard to these departments there should be created a body known as the Statutory Council for each department. It will consist of two senior officials of the department, the Minister presiding. In each case before a policy is enunciated it will be considered by the statutory council. If the statutory council approve of a policy by a majority the Minister also voting that policy will be followed by the Minister. In the event of a diagreement between the Minister and the Statutory Council, the Members of the Statutory Council will be entitled to ask the Minister to refer the matter to the entire Cabinet and to attend the Cabinet meeting and place their views. In the event of the Cabinet not accepting the advice of the Statutory Council they would be entitled to approach the Governor directly who could at his direction ask the Cabinet either to resign or accept the advice of the Statutory Council.

The lower Chamber, in the opinion of the Bengal Government should be composed of 200 members of whom 140 will be elected from general constituencies, 35 from special constituencies, and will be nominated.

The upper chamber will consist of 80 members of whom 45 will be elected. The upper chamber will also have an elected President. Its lifetime will be for five years. Women will be allowed to vote and stand for the lower chamber while they could vote for the upper chamber but not stand for the same. Sir P. C. Mitter and Nawab Alf Chaudhuri dissent from the proposal that women should be allowed to stand for the lower chamber.

SAFEGUARDING THE STEEL FRAME

The constitution of a Public Services Commission is also recommended. It is further suggested that the promotion, posting and transfer of provincial services should be left to an independent board constituted for the purpose which will make recommendations to the Minister in that behalf. The present rule that no order affecting the salary or pension of an all-India officer and no censure on such an officer shall be made without the consurrence of the Governor will also remain in force.

EDUCATION MINISTER MUST BE MUSLIM.

In a separate note Nawab Ali Chaudhury expresses the view that he would personally prefer the continuance of Dyarchy for some more time as it has not received a fair trial and ought to be given one. He would likely to be made convention that the Education Minister should be a Muslim. He also advocates the creation of a statutory advisory board for Muslim education and the insertion of a provision for the reference of differences between the Board and the Education Minister to the Governor.

Regarding franchise Nawab Ali Chaudhuri favous adult franchise and reservation of seats to Muslims both in the lower and upper chambers on the basis of their population strength.

SIR P. C. MITTER DISAGREES.

In a separate note Sir P. C. Mitter says that he is not in agreement with the views and conclusions of the Bengal Government. He advocates the transfer of all subjects which are provincial in character to the control of Ministers. Subjects which are central in character should be under the control of the Central Government and be administered in the provinces by the Provincial Government acting as the agent of the Central Government in regard to those subjects.

He approves of the creation of two Chambers and suggests that the Lower House while comprising 200 members should be composed of 137 members from general constituencies 48 from special constituencies and 15 nominated members. Out of 48 seats for special constituencies he would suggest that two should be reserved for Labour, two for Depressed Classes, 15 for landlords, 3 for universities 6 for income-tax payers 14 for European Commerce and 6 for Indian Commerce. Out of 137 general seats he would allocate 22 for urban constituencies and 115 to rural constituencies. Sir P. C. Mitter also says personally out of 137 general seats he would recommend recourse to indirect election in the case of 15 seats at the least.

Regarding the Upper House Sir P. C. Mitter suggests that 50 should elected through electoral colleges and 30 should be nominated. Or as an alternative 45 may be elected through electoral colleges 15 may be nominated and 20 may consist of ex-members of Provincial Government, Governor-General's Council, senior title-holders etc.

ABOLISH COMMUNAL ELECTORATE.

Sir P. C. Mitter has also appended a lengthy minute demanding abolition of communal electorate and maintaining that unless they are abolished there can ge no true development of responsible or representative Government.

Nawab Musruff Hussain in a separate minute says that separate electorates must be retained. He is in favour of police and justice being administered by the Governor with official help as a temporary measure as long as communalism and consequent communal distrust prevails. He also urges the development of a convention that the Cabinet should be representative of all communities. He is also against the practice of secretaries to Government being allowed to approach the Governor over the head of Ministers continuing under the new regime. He thinks that there should be separation of Finances and a Minister should be in charge of transfered finance. He would fix the strength of the Lower Chamber at 250.

In a separate note reviewing the financial position of the province the Bengal Government maintain that financial stringency has contributed its quota to rendering the reformed constitution unpopular.

The revenue of Bengal, it is pointed out, is about Rs. 11 crores 9 lakhs while the expenditure is Rs. 11 crores 27 lakhs. This excludes Rs. 35 lakhs of overdue expenditure postponed for want of funds and also 285 lakhs of pressing capital expenditure which had also to be deferred. The Bengal Government have capital schemes approved involving aggregate capital expenditure of Rs. 12.77 crores and securing annual expenditure of Rs. 1.95 crores. In all, it is estimated that the province needs annually Rs 3 crores more than what it now has. In order to secure this additional three crores the Bengal Government suggest that a share of one anna per rupee on the assessed income-tax be allocated to the province and also that the export duty to be levied on jute be abolished and in its place an excise duty to be levied by the province be substituted. Unless the necessary sources of revenue to secure additional 3 crores are provided, the Bengal Government declare, the reforms will continue to be a failure.

WAS IT WORK OF AGENT PROVOCATEUR

—:o:—

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS

PATNA, Jan. 16.

At the resumed hearing of the Deoghar Conspiracy appeal case, Mr. R. L. Nandkeolyar, Counsel for the defence, argued that the alleged register of conspirators in cypher code could not be the working register. It contained many wrong addressed and many addresses had not been proved at all. The inference was irresistible, that if at all there was a conspiracy, It was in contemplation only and did not come into actual existence. This existence of the cypher code of which so much was sought to be made, was capable of another interpretation too. It might be that the code was a mere fabrication and the work of the police spies, and it might be that Biren himself, as an agent provacateur, had prepared the code with a view to implicate all those persons, in order to meet some selfish ends of his own.

Mr. Nandkeolyar also dealt with the individual cases of Indra Chandra Narang and Biswamohan Sanyal and submitted that the evidence against them was so meagre that it could not warrant conviction. After Mr. Ganesh Prasad Sahi had replied on behalf of Surendranath Bhattacharya the defence case was closed. Their Lordships reserved judgment.—A. P.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT PATNA

(Continued from page 6).

the constitution and the new constitution for the collection and disposal of the funds.

VISIT TO NALANDA.

One striking feature of this Conference was that the programme was not confined to eloquent speeches from the platform but arrangements were made for a very instructive excursion to the excavations of the ancient seat of learning of Nalanda where at one time ten thousand students used to receive instruction. A visit to the cottage industries was another interesting item of the programme.

COURAGEOUS LEAD FROM BIHAR.

Surveying the Conference as a whole, one feels great satisfaction, although no contentment, to see what women are capable of The province of Bihar is considered as one of the backward ones where purdah still prevails to a large extent. And ye such a province has produced women like Mrs. S. K. P. Sinha who disearded purdah recently, gave a bold evidence before the age of Consent Committee and was a great moving spirit in organizing the work of the conference. Mrs. Durgaprasad is another instance of a lady who came out of purdah and read her speech before a mixed audience at the opening session. One must not omit mentioning the fact that the success of the Conference was largely due to the keen interest and able guidance of the President H. H. Dawager Rani of Mandi.

WOMEN'S ORGANISING ABILITY.

One was impressed by the enthusiasm and the successful organization of this conference. It has proved the organising ability of women and one can with confidence look forward to the constructive work that is to result from the deliberations of the last three sessions. The All India Women's Conference has contributed immensely towards bringing about unity among the womanhood of India which was evinced from the representative gathering composed of delgates from various parts, working for one goal. Thus the Indian women have achieved in two years what the men of India failed to do for all these years!

EDITOR OF THE "SHUDDHI SAMACHAR" ON TRIAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The hearing commenced this morning before Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, of the case in which Swami Chiddanand, editor, "Shuddhi Samachar," is charged under Sections 153A and 295A I.P.C., with inciting class hatred and attempting to bring into contempt the religion of the Mussalmans. Mr. R. C. Jaffreys, Senior Superintendent of Police, was the first prosecution witness.

Mr. Ashaqali, editor, "Aliaman," a Muslim bi-weekly, then gave evidence.

The next witness was Mr. Mahomed Usman (editor, "Al Jamait") said that he knew both Hindi and Arabic and corroborated the other two witnesses. In cross-examination, he denied that Muslim papers, in any way, hurt the religious susceptibilities of Hindus. The case is proceeding.—A.P.

PERSIAN LITERATURE

SIR DENISON ROSS'S LECTURE

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cairo.—Lord Lloyd was among the large and distinguished audience which attended a lecture by Sir Denison Ross on Persian literature.

King Fuad received Sir D. Ross in audience which lasted an hour.—Reuter's Special.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

—:o:—

The Council of the Independence for India League (Bombay Branch) in its meeting held on Tuesday, has decided the following programme of work to be taken up immediate and Sub-Committees have been appointed to work out the details for the same:-

Trade Dispute Bill:—Since the discussion of the Bill in the Assembly is to come off in the ensuing session and since the Bill is a very reactionary piece of legislation it was found desirable to oppose it by creating public opinion against it. In order to carry on propaganda against the Bill the following Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Manekial H. Vakil, C. G. Shah, H. D. Rajah and Y. J. Meherally was appointed to go into the details of the Bill and issue a statement on behalf of the League and circulate it among the Public.

Organisation of Volunteer Corps:—For carying on the Programme of the League and for national service the organisation of Volunteers is found to be highly necessary and to have a permanent establishment, a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Sanzgiri, V. A. Desai, Waghle, and the two Secretaries Mr. Y. J. Meherally and Mr. H. D. Rajah was appointed to formulate defenite proposals for organising Volunteers.

Local Branches:—In order to carry on propaganda in favour of Complete Independence and in order to open branches of the League in various wards in the city the Secretaries were asked to organise Meetings with the help of the ward Members in the respective wards.

The Council also has resolved to carry on intensive campaign to Boycott British Goods. It has decided to print "Boycott of British Goods" stamps and sell them to the Members and the Public.

Those who desire to become Members of the Independence League are requested to communicate to any one the following two addresses, etc.:—(1) H. D. Rajah Vasavada Villa, Bombay 21. (2). Y. J. Meherally Bombay View, Forgett Street Bombay. The Constitution of the League and the Membership form will be supplied on application.

CRBLE ITEMS

London.—The Punjab Association has received latter through Viscount Peel conveying Queen grateful thanvs for message of sympathy at King's illness sent at conclusion of meeting of Association mentioned in message of 12th January.

WIDESPREAD RAIN OVER PUNJAB AND ASSAM

—:o:—

WEATHER IN INDIA

POONA, Jan. 17.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure area over the Gangetic Plain has caused widespread rain over the region extending from the East Punjab to Assam and a depression exists this morning over East Central Provinces and Orissa. The temperature is falling rapidly in North-west India where scattered duststorms have occurred.

Chief rainfall amounts are.—Bogra, and Cheerapunji three inches each, Mymensingh two; Shillong one and a half; Patna one; Dhubri, Silchar and Dinajpur three quarters Gauhati, Barisal, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Meerut, Mussoorce and Chakrata a half; Gorakhpur, Benares, and Lucknow a quarter and Simla, and Dalhousie three quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease of rainfall in the East Punjab, United Provinces and extension in Northeast India and into Upper Burma and fall of temperature in the central parts of the country.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 3 a.m. of 17-1-20.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.940 inches (.054 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.009.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.5.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees (1.7 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.5 degrees (2.0 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 17.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 13 hrs. 45 min. yesterday (I. S. T.)

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confessed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No. 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-19-23

"THE QUADRUPLE BOYCOTT'

Mahatmaji on Congress Programme

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Some critics of the constructive resolution passed by the Congress think that it is something new sprung by me, upon a Congress that was eager for a vigorous, forward policy. In the first place I claim no originality for my resolution, for, it closely follows the presidential address. In the second, it is identical with the now much lauded programme of 1920-21, with certain desirable additions. In 1921, as now, we had prohibition with picketting, we had Khaddar and boycott of foreign cloth with the burning demonstrations and we had untouchability campaign and Hindu Muslim unity. The present programme adds, the amelioration of the status of women and removal of kindred social abuses. It also adds village reconstruction and organisation of city labour—surely, items that must find place in any constructive programme for the attainment of Swaraj.

Is there not excitement enough in the programme, if Congressmen are serious about it? Picketting of liquor shops, foreign cloth shops and collection and burning of foreign cloth are exciting enough for any worker and are enough to evoke all the resourcefulness that the best workers may be capable of.

What, indeed, we have not in my resolution of the programme of 1920-21 is the boycott of legislatures, law courts and educational institutions and titles. Nothing would please me better than to find these institutions, that sustain the Government, abandoned by the nation or at least Congressmen. I know that then we should have Swaraj and, what is perhaps more, we should have less corruption in the Congress than we now have. But that time is not yet. Congressmen assist legislatures, law courts and schools as much as any other, and perhaps during this year when the Congress works for the attainment of a constitution in accordance with the Nehru report, it must function through the legislatures. In any event one year is not too much even for the most impatient independencewallah to organise for the quadruple boycott, assuming, of course that the Nehru report status is not attained during the twelve months. And if we are serious about complete severance of British connection, we shall, when the year is over, certainly cease to patronise the very institutions that are the emblems of British power and instruments for holding us under subjection.

NOT A TAME PROGRAMME.

And is the present programme quite so tame as it is made to appear? Was the picketting of liquor traps a tame affair? Let Dr. Kanuga and his band of volunteers who were assaulted by angry liquor dealers and their myrmidons answer. Let the hundreds of the prisoners in Assam answer who were mercilessly clapped into the Assam gaols because they had the audacity to picket opium dens. Was the burning of foreign cloth a tame affair? Let Sarojini Devi who gave her very beautiful costly foreign scarf and many girls who gave up their rich foreign silks and other fineries they had learnt to treasure answer. There is nothing to prevent Congressmen now from picketting liquor traps or opium dens or from collecting and burning foreign cloth. Apart from the great social and economic value of these two very powerful items they have a political value of the very first order. If we achieve boycott of foreign cloth we remove from Britain's path the greatest incentive to greed, and if we stop the liquor and drug revenue, we force the rulers to reduce the ever-growing military expenditure. These two things so easy to accomplish, so well suited to employ the energy of a vast mass of people, I hold, will go a long way towards the fulfilment of the national purpose, if we can but accomplish them.

I claim that the programme, is so catholic as to satisfy all tastes and to occupy the whole nation. If we are many workers, we can take up all the items at once, if we are few, we may take up one item at a time.

There is, I admit, one important condition necessary to make the programme palatable, and that is, a living belief in non-violence for the establishment of Swaraj or Dominion Status or Independence, whichever the name we may give to our object. It is not difficult to think out a programme that would immediately precipitate violence. That however is beyond my ken or capacity.

A stone's throw from the Bank of England where these wonderful cigarettes are made

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
A Coupon of Value in Every Tin.
NEW OFFER:- PEARS' CYCLOPEDIA FOR 40 COUPONS FROM 50's TINS OR 200 COUPONS FROM 10's PKTS.

QUO VADIS BOMBAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The entry of Hindu Swadharma Rakshak Sabha with the Bhuleshwar brand slogan "Swadharam above Swaraj", of the Ratheshtar Mandal "Vote for Zarthosti candidates", and of the Bombay Muslim Voters' Committee and Anjuman-i-Talimul Muslimin "Support Muslim candidates" afford unmistakable indications which spell no good to the city. I am aware that in Bombay Municipal General Elections have run on somewhat communal lines and that blocks of votes obtainable for consideration of love and affection (?) and voting by the dead and absentees have decided the issue, but I do not know if at any time before an organised attempt has been made to introduce religious bigotry and fanaticism in city politics, as at present.

To those who are raising the ghost, I wish to say that ghosts are easily raised, but not as easily laid. . Have we not enough communal tension in the country to introduce it into Bombay which is somewhat free from it, and which, unless checked in its early inception and career, is sure to lead to the cry for separate electorates, sooner or later? Bombay, along with India, may cry "Simon Go Back", but unless this spread of communal tension is checked it will be unconsciously inviting the Seven to "Come Back". What are the Youth League, the Congress Committee and leaders like Mr. K. F. Nariman, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and others doing? Where is Mr. B. F. Bharucha?

One would, under the circumstances, expect the Congress Committee and organised Hindu, Muslim, Parsi opinion to rise to the occasion, but we find nothing of the kind. The heroes of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and the Congress House content themselves with speaking of the crushing debt of Bombay Municipality, powers of the Municipal Commissioner, and the refrain of their speeches is: "We are not in the Corporation in sufficiently large numbers to assert ourselves; so send us in and we will perform miracles." They do not say what they stand for. One would have expected them to roar like lions against the Bhuleshwar agitation for "One Plath", but fearing to come to grips with the Hindu Swadharam Sabha Sentiment (mark, please, the three S), they are bleating like lambs, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai contenting himself with having flings at me on fact which are true in his imagination.

One has to follow the Parsi Press from day to day to see the under-current of communal virus agitating their columns. This is least expected of an educated community, it being the salt of Bombay's civic life, but it would appear the salt has lost its savour. One would expect that, if nothing else, their own interests should prompt them to action. Have they thought of their position when the communal vote comes in, either in fact or by law? They will not then have four members of the community in the local Council and more than 20 in the Corporation.

With the sane Mussalman opinion, the Jinnahs, the Chaglas and the Husseinbhoy Laljis, I will plead that we have enough of communal trouble in the country to create one in the city. Will they come out and say they are not in sympathy with the cry "Muslim Votes for Mahomedans only"?

I very much regret seeing the Europeans running candidates on communal lines. Will they say why they are contesting two seats in the A Ward only and in no other Wards of the city, except on the implication "We are from the United Kingdom; so put us in"? I know that my friend, Mr. B. G. Horniman, is the only Britisher contesting outside an European Ward, and all credit to him, but is not his ticket "I am here and I will not be forgotten", and seeks a safe seat guaranteed by the Madrasi element of Matunga? Personally I believe that only when canvassing is made, if not impossible, physically difficult, when there is adult vote, election not by different Wards but by the city 'as a unit', each man and woman having but one vote, then only we may expect clean, non-communal city politics and not the present-day-vote-catching Corporation, which has ceased to have its personality and never for six months a continuous and continuing mind. Those who doubt this are referred to Dr. Vohra and Mr. Mohanlal Desai and the records of the Municipal Corporation. Till such a millennium is reached, the voters, who want to see clean city politics, must realise that suffrage is a right to be rightly exercised and should not be the means of obliging friends and relatives and members of one's community.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Jan. 15.

NIZAM DONATES RS. 1 LAKH FOR BENGAL INSTITUTIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

On leaving Bengal on the 5th January, H. E. H the Nizam of Hyderabad placed a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal, to be distributed through a Committee appointed by the Governor, to charitable and deserving institutions, irrespective of creed or caste, in order to commemorate his visit to Bengal, paid after 27 years.—A.P.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

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he Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

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It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views . . . . . .

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Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward

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Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager,
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Sir,

We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.

We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

Eczema, Rashes

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pim., Swollen Hands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

WONDERFUL CURE — MOST EFFECTIVE !!

"SMALARINA CREMONESE" World famous Italian Preparation.

Radically Cures and Destroys all kinds of **"Malaria & Enlarged Spleen"**

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Guaranteed Cure in 4 days. As. 8 only.

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WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented areas.

Let your Hair do you Justice

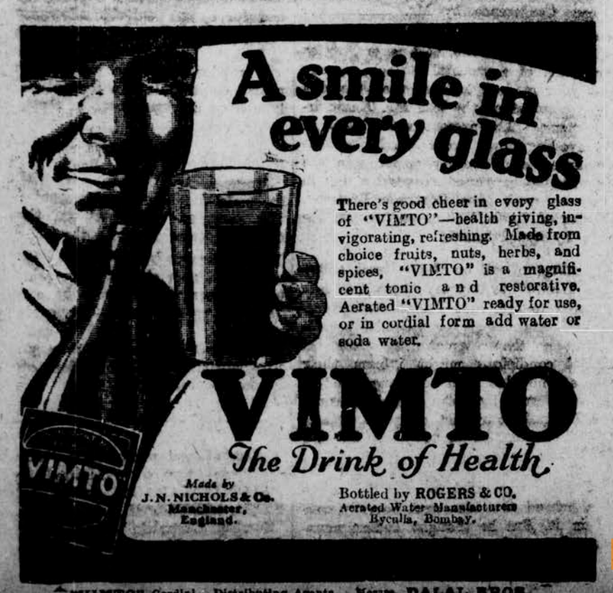
DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko
FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.



A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

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"THE HEROIC FIGURE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every progressive Moslem, I am sure, has read with pleasure your able leader in this morning's "Chronicle" on King Amanullah. In no way do you exaggerate when you state: "The event will be regarded as a disaster of world magnitude." Only the blindest reactionaries, only the bigotted "Mullahs" (in every faith) will rejoice at this set-back in Afghanistan. As you say Amanullah's efforts were directed towards the emancipation of his people from all the tyrannies which now enthrall them. They were the "noble efforts of all noble souls who are struggling to emancipate mankind from the tyrannies of all kinds, which now enthrall it." Similar fate generally awaits pioneers in all lands. But although Amanullah has been beaten there can be no question of Afghanistan "reverting to its bad old barbaric ways." It may be comforting to some to harbour this hope in their breast. But it can be safely said that in that country to-day there are—not one Amanullah only—but thousands, and their number will rapidly grow. This is a warning to India.

How is it that, Kemal Pasha has triumphed in Turkey? Because he was able to control the priests—the "Mullahs". Look at Persia—observe the progress in that country for the last few years. How was this possible?—because the new Sovereign could control the priests—the "Mullahs".

It is the same story in all lands, East and West. Progress is only possible when the priests—that is to say—the "Mullahs" are "kept under", and compelled to confine their activities to the "saving of souls." It is not possible to mention a single instance in history in any country—where the "Mullah" exercises a progressive influence. Progress is 'possible only' when the priest is prohibited from interfering in the governance of a country. In England, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, America, Russia,—progress has always been opposed in a most violent manner by the "Church"—the last refuge of oppression, reaction, tyranny of all times. The "Church" in all lands is the stronghold of "Mullahs" of every denomination. Can any sane, educated person deny at this solemn and sad hour, that the chief cause of India's enthrallment is the tyranny exercises by her infamous priesthood be they Hindu or Moslem, Christian or Parsi.

What did Amanullah stand for?—he stood for suppression of polygamy, child marriage, the Purdah system, he stood for the suppression of corruption in the administration—and for education; he stood in short for 'Light' and his enemies stood—and stand for 'Darkness'. You cannot be progressive and be in the Dark at the same time.

You can't be progressive and be a "Mullah" or a "Sadhu" at the same time.

What is the chief curse in India to-day, can it be denied that it is "communalism", who are those who fan the glowing embers of communalism but the "Mullahs" in our land—the priests and their "victims" in the Press and on the platform? This the drug that poisons the whole atmosphere, North, South, East and West. Like poison gas it withers everything and everybody with which it comes in contact.

It arrests all progress. It produces disunity and chaos—it poisons relations between members who would otherwise be united before the common enemy. It blights the intelligence even of the educated. The activities of the patriot are paralysed. Why is that the foreigner "battens" in our fair land to-day and has "battened" for centuries—it is because we 'oppress our own children'. How do we oppress?—child marriage, polygamy, Purdah. Whenever polygamy is rampant, so is corruption. Wherever child marriage is the rule and not the exception there are all sorts of evils chiefly poverty, sickness, deaths and disease. The same applies to the Purdah system. How can we educate "children" who are married—and have children themselves? How is it possible to educate our girls and wives and keep them its Purdah and treat them as mere goods and chattels? When these and other infamies are attacked we always hear the cry—"Religion in Danger".—Yours, etc.,

M. V. P.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

THE COMING WORLD TEACHER

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

yourself. What have you to do with me? (or somewhat to this effect).

Question.—Do you believe in reincarnation?

Answer.—Time is reincarnation. (There was other equally instructive out of the way disquisition too).

There were numerous other posers, of which replies were as instructive and divine as those, samples of which are given above.

One breathed a deep sigh of relief when this pell-mell meeting came to a close. Bombay, fortunately, boasts of a standard of intellect that perhaps can give points to Adyar where it is presumably hoped that Mr. Krishnamurti is to become the outward habitation of the full-fledged "World-Teacher."

"COLOGNE WATER" AS COUNTRY LIQUOR?

—:o:—

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 14.

Bhavnagar is perhaps the only State in Kathiawad where country as well as imported liquor is prohibited, but unfortunately, like all other States where there is prohibition, here also liquor under the garb of "Cologne Water" has made its way. Although imported Cologne Water pay a very heavy tariff duty in Bhavnagar State, the local manufactured article is free. This is why nowadays many manufacturers of low-grade Cologne Water have taken advantage, and have put their hands in the market. These Cologne Waters are nothing else but country spirits in the garb of Cologne Water. Whether all these brands are manufactured by the permission of the State or not is a question which requires investigation. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of the people that the State should put a stop to the manufacture of these cheap Cologne Waters that are used as country liquor. Cologne Water is a household remedy, it is therefore necessary that its abuse should be stopped. This matter requires a thorough investigation as manufacturing of cheap Cologne Water ostensibly for medicinal purposes, but really for drinking purposes, is on the increase. Ordinary Panwallas and Revdiwallas have found this trade to their benefit and sell this article. The superb aim of the late Maharaja Saheb is also frustrated by the smuggling of country liquor from the neighbouring territories. If the Police and Abkari Departments take jointly this matter in hand, the end would be certain.

Will now the higher authorities move these departments?

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

"What next! This was the question which was troubling us for last two years", said Mr. Narshiprasad K. Bhatt (Nanabhai) of Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, and the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, at the last nineteenth anniversary of the said Institute. He said: We have at last decided to open a training college for the teachers. Teachers of about seven departments, viz., Balmandir, primary and secondary schools, agricultural schools for the village, Depressed class schools, etc., will be trained here. Let us hope that this move of the Institute will bear fruits.

DEPRESSED CLASS VACATE A VILLAGE.

Bhikda is a small village, a few miles from here under Gogho Taluka. All the families of the Depressed class which number about 7 or 8, have left the village due to the alleged oppressive and ill-treatment of the local Girasias. They have left their homes to save their lives, and are now wandering here and in the neighbouring villages, without any job. Their condition is pitiable. Their case requires to be looked into by the local Girasia the Samaj and Government authorities at Gogho.

SANATAN DHARMA CONGRESS

—:o:—

TITLE OF "RAJARISHI" CONFERRED ON H. H. MAHARAJA OF ALWAR

ALWAR, Jan. 17.

The most interesting event of yesterday from the spectacular point of view was the military sports in which the Alwar State forces participated. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was among the interested spectators who watched the various feats of the soldiers.

SANATAN DHARMA CONGRESS.

The religious function in connection with the Jubilee celebrations, namely the opening of the Sanatan Dharma Congress at the Raj Bhavan attracted over 20,000 people. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the other Ruling Princes who are his guests, was received by His Holiness Shree Guru Maharaj and His Holiness the Sankaracharya and hundreds of Sadhus. His Highness opened the proceedings with a speech lasting an hour which was applauded by the learned men assembled there. His Highness spoke of the greatness of Sanatan Dharma and regretted the absence of any institution to propogate the Sanatanic principles. His Highness promised a liberal grant and hoped the Sanatan Congress would lay down plans and details at their meetings which would continue throughout the Jubilee Week.

"RAJARISHI."

His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Goverdhan Mutt eulogised the great learning behind the Maharaja's speech and, on the spot, conferred on His Highness the coveted title of "Rajarishi," and expressed the hope that, with his learning and thoughts, His Highness would soon be a Rishi.—A.P.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

—:o:—

The "People", Lahore, writes:

The Bombay Chronicle Congress Number priced at 8 as.) this year is decidedly an improvement on all previous issues. It presents great variety in reading matter. Whether you are a student of art, or literature or of current politics and social and economic problems you will find something to interest you. The numerous art reproductions do great credit to the publishers and make the annual not only worth seeing but also worth keeping.

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY JANUARY 18 1929

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Abuse of Criminal Law Exposed

MUNISHI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

We publish below Chapters XIV and XV of the Report. The previous instalment appeared on December 8.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE USE OF CRIMINAL LAW: PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.

51. One of the methods adopted by the Government, as stated before, was soon after the struggle commenced, to launch prosecutions against a number of *Satyagrahi* workers in the Taluka and others. As a result of these prosecutions the people were no doubt subjected to a certain amount of annoyance and the victims to the necessary hardship, but being prepared for the worst they bore it with indifference if not cheerfully. The alleged offences, even if the evidence given in support is to be accepted in full, were of an extremely trivial nature. As most of the accused did not choose to defend themselves convictions were not difficult to secure. We might add in passing that the work of judging between Government and the accused was entrusted to an ordinary officer of the Revenue Department, Mr. Yusufji Patel. We find from the Civil List that he is a Resident First Class Magistrate of the rank of a Mamlatdar. He is thus for his future prospects dependent upon the good-will of the persons who appear before him in the capacity of prosecutors. In such a heated atmosphere as of Bardoli if the Government was anxious to do justice a judicial officer, independent of the Revenue Department, would have been fitter to discharge the onerous task. The position of Mr. Y. I. Patel was to a certain extent unfortunate if not unnatural. We have no doubt that to the best of his ability he endeavoured to act justly and conscientiously. We must, however, add that the circumstances and the atmosphere were such as to make it more or less impossible even for a more highly placed and independent officer to act with rigid detachment.

52. According to the information we have been able to gather prosecutions were launched or attempted to be launched against 31 persons, 5 of these were discharged and 3 acquitted and 22 were convicted; 5 out of these appealed against the conviction and convictions in the case of 4 were set aside. After the settlement prosecutions against 2 persons which were pending were withdrawn.

Before we examine the various cases in detail we might note that

(*a*) most of the *Satyagrahi* accused were by reason of their creed averse to leading any evidence or to filing an appeal;

(*b*) these workers invited the magistrate to impose the highest punishment he could in order to indicate their utter indifference towards these penalties;

(*c*) the prosecution witnesses in most cases were petty Government servants; and

(*d*) in most of the cases as a matter of fact heavy sentences were imposed.

53. In case No. 1 of 1928 Ravishanker Shivram Vyas was charged with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of public functions under sec. 186 and or having committed criminal trespass under sec. 447 of the I. P. C., on the complaint of the Mamlatdar of Bardoli. The accused was a leading non-co-operator, a well known disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and a lieutenant of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel The facts shortly stated were that the Mamlatdar had procured three bullock carts for the purpose of transporting the luggage of the District Deputy Collector from Bardoli to Valod and while the luggage was being loaded into the carts the accused went into the compound of the Kutcheri "without permission" and told the cartman not to drive the carts whereupon two of the cartmen left their carts and went away. According to the accused the cartmen were unwilling to lend their services and in consequence he advised them that they were not bound to drive the carts in case they did not desire to do so. Under Sec. 447 the offence is committed if the accused enters upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate insult or annoy any person in possession of such property. It may be noticed here that the Kutcheri compound is a public place and ordinarily no permission is necessary to enter into the compound. It is doubtful whether the Mamlatdar can be said to be a person in possession of his compound. However that may be, one thing is certain that the intention of the accused was not to annoy the Mamlatdar but to advise the ignorant cartmen regarding their undoubted rights.

54. In this connection the learned Magistrate says that one of the cartmen was threatened and so he got afraid and went away. No attempt seems to have been made to elicit the facts whereby a harmless *Satyagrahi* all by himself could possibly, in the presence of the Mamlatdar, Police Jamadar and the Police Head Constable who were all present on the scene have succeeded in intimidating the cartmen. In our opinion, no element of threat or criminal force such as would constitute an offence under Sec. 186 seems to have been established and in order to convict a man under that section there must be some over-act done or physical means used by the accused. It is needless to say that the accused did not defend himself.

55. Even the refusal of permission for measuring land, prohibiting a Government servant from measuring land refusing to lend a cart on hire to a Government officer, preventing persons from bringing children for vaccination, objecting to the search of one's house without force or threatening language have been held by the different High Courts not to amount to obstruction, such as would be covered by Sec. 186, much less in our opinion, could the advice of one citizen to another regarding his rights be construed as an act falling under Sec. 186. The maximun punishment for the offence is three months' imprisonment or fine upto Rs. 500/- or both of them. The Magistrate seems to have come to the conclusion that "in such cases of open defiance of Law" a deterrent sentence was necessary. Such sentence was also pressed for by the Police prosecutor and the accused was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25/- and in default rigorous imprisonment for 20 days for each of the two offences, sentences to run consecutively. In view of the evidence and in view of the authorities, we are constrained to state that the learned Magistrate seems to be wrong as to the conviction, and very severe as to the punishment.

CHAPTER XV.

THE USE OF CRIMINAL LAW.—(*contd.*)

56. In criminal case No. 7 of 1928 one Chimanlal Chhabildas Chinai stood charged under the same section 186. In this case the accused "began to pursuade Khushal Natha in the presence of the Mamlatdar not to pay the arrears of assessment." It seems that the Mamlatdar handed to Khushal Natha a *Jahernama* in connection with the property attached and it is alleged that at the instance of the accused, the said Khushal Natha "threw off the *Jahernama*". The learned Magistrate proceeds in his judgment:—"From all these facts it clearly appears that had the accused not interfered with the discharge of functions of the Mamlatdar, there was every possibility of his collecting the arrears of Government dues from the defaulter Khushal Natha". In our opinion, this conduct of the accused at the highest amounts to mere persuasion as is admitted by the Magistrate himself in the passage quoted above and cannot constitute an offence under section 186. Persuasion or dissuasion is not an offence under Sec. 186 of the Penal Code (See Emperor vs. Ram Gulam Singh, 47 Allahabad, page 579). A deterrent sentence was asked for and the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 25/- and in default rigorous imprisonment for 20 days. It is very significant to note that Khushal Natha whose evidence would have been very material was not examined before the Magistrate, although he had been asked to remain present in the Court and he was actually present when the trial was going on.

57. In case No. 17, one Bhawan Hira was charged under the same section 186 and under section 353 for assault or criminal force to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty. The alleged offence lay in attempting to shut the door while the Special Mahalkari was trying to enter the house of the accused and in the act of so shutting the door it was complained that the Special Mahalkari got caught between the frame and the door and was thus injured. The accused was sentenced to 6 and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively on the two charges. If the facts alleged by the prosecution are held to be true, the conviction in our opinion may be considered proper. It is very difficult to decide whether the facts alleged are true or not especially in view of the fact that the accused altogether denied having been near the door at the time when it was attempted to be shut, and the wife of the accused had stated to the officers concerned as she stated to us, that it was she who had attempted to shut the door. Apart from this it is difficult to believe that the Mahalkari who was accompanied by the Talati, Pathans and Police was the first to "run towards the house, enter the door and get between the door and the frame" for it is a startling departure from the usual practice of this gentleman, *viz.*, the Mahalkari, as deposed to before us by several witnesses, which was to let the police and the pathans enter a house first and to go to the house some time after these persons had securely taken possession of the house. The wife of the accused was not called or examined before the Magistrate.

58. In case No. 9 of 1928 one Sanmukhlal Gordhandas was charged under Sec. 189 of the I. P. C. for "threat of injury to a public servant". The alleged injury being the threat of social boycott against the talati and the revenue peons who were engaged in levying attachment on three bags of jowari at Valod. The accused being a *Satyagrahi* did not defend and on the Public Prosecutor asking for a deterrent sentence the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. We have examined Keshavbhai Ganeshji, volunteer Valod camp, who was on the spot when the bags of jowari were being attached. He says that no such threat was held out by the accused and that the peon Kalia Haria who gave evidence at the trial was not present at the time when the offence complained of is alleged to have been committed. Chimanlal Chinai was also prosecuted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence.

59. In Criminal Case No. 10 of 1928, Shivanand Chaturbhuj of Valod and Amratlal Hargovandas were charged under section 183 of the I. P. C. for "Resistence to takingof property by lawful authority of a public servant" and under section 353 of the I.P.C. for assault or criminal force to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty". The substance of the charges was that when certain constables were removing bags of jowari, which had been attached: (*a*) the Accused No. 2 told the complainant and others that this was the work of a low born "Bhangi" and that they should feel ashamed to do such work and (*b*) the accused No. 2 raised his hands and rushed upon the complainant saying that he would not allow them to take the bags of jowari and (*c*) that the Accused No. 1 'beat a push' on the hand of the complainant and stated that he would not allow the complainant to take away the bags of jowari. When the complainant told the Head Constable to call the other policeman the two accused ran away and the complainant and others could take the attached bags of jowari away. As usual, no defence evidence was led except the production of three photographs of the situation taken at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed. The photographs showed that the 2nd accused was not on the spot at all but the 1st accused with one Ambalal was present on the spot. Both the accused were held guilty of the offences for which they were charged and the learned Magistrate sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence under section 183, I. P. C. and six months under section 353, I. P. C.—the sentences to run consecutively.

60. We have seen the photographs which were produced before the court. We have also seen Mr. Ambalal, the volunteer who is shown as standing by the side of accused No. 1. Accused No. 2 does not appear to be on the scene of offence. A material part of the statement of accused No. 1 runs as follows:—"In order to show how false cases are got up against *Satyagrahis* and how the Government servants swear falsely in support of such cases I produce three photographs which were taken at the time when the offence is alleged to have been committed and which respectively show the three bags being lifted into the motor car. Mr. Dave, japti officer is also seen in the photograph and the photographs also show at what distance I am standing. (From the photographs it appears that Shivanand was at least 20 feet away from the car). My co-accused was not there at all. These photographs also show a gentleman who is seated midway between the volunteers and the police. The reason why I produce these photographs is not that I want to escape punishment but being pledged to non-violence and especially as I am charged with having assaulted the Police and as many such false cases are likely to come before the court I am advised to put in these photographs in order to put the true facts before the public and the court". Further a mere oral statement that he would not allow the complainant to take away the bags would not amount to an offence under section 183. Nor would mere abuse amount to obstruction (1 Weir 621, Emp. *vs.* Sooraparan.) The Magistrate however holds that the raising of the hand and "beating a push on the hand of the complainant" amounted to an assault. But even if this finding justified the conviction, the punishment appears to us to be beyond all reasonable proportion. The conviction of accused No. 2 without any serious attempt at identification is in our opinion wrong. We have examined Keshavbhai Ganeshji, a volunteer of the Valod Ashram who was present on the scene when the alleged offence is said to have been committed. He says no such incident took place and that accused No. 2 Amratlal Hargovandas was not even present.

61. In cases Nos. 19, 20 and 21 three boys who sat at some distance from the compound of the Government bungalow at Bardoli in which the Collector was camping, were taking down the names of persons going in and out of the bungalow. Even from the judgment it is clear that they did not in any way interfere with any person whatsoever. These boys were prosecuted under sec. 39 (1) (M) of the District Police Act. On the 28th April 1928 the District Magistrate of Surat issued an order under the said section to the effect "that no person shall loiter in any place so as to cause obstruction or annoyance to Government servants or others engaged in their lawful occupation". The section 39 (1) (M) runs as follows:—"39 (1) (M) Regulating the movement of persons, animals and vehicles at such times and such places at which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, special regulations may be necessary for the public safety and convenience". The object of this section is to secure the safety and convenience of the public and in our opinion the above order is outside the scope of of the said section 39 (1) (M). The accused in this case were one after the other sitting under a tree across the road over 50 yards from the compound wall of a bungalow in Bardoli where the Collector had put up. We have seen the place and there is no possibility of a boy sitting under the tree being able to see or be seen by the officials inside the bungalow. As already stated all that the boys were doing was taking down the names of persons going to see the Collector. The learned Magistrate says in his judgment that "this accused (*i.e.* accused in case No. 21/1928) is found loitering near the Collector's Bungalow at Bardoli where the Collector is camping and was found to be obstructing persons going there on business". The nature of the obstruction is not mentioned in the judgment The only persons examined we find were the Head Police Constable who was the complainant and the revenue peon of the Collector. The public officer or any one else alleged to have been annoyed or obstructed did not step into the witness box. The boys were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- each or in default simple imprisonment for two months under section 65 of the District Police Act.

62. The judgment in these cases proceeds on the same basis, except that the learned Magistrate adds that in case No. 21, the accused were found carrying information about the names taken down of the persons going there to see the Collector on their business and thereby some persons had turned back. We examined Dr. Ghia and Mr. Fakirbhai the father of one of the accused boys and they told us that the trials took place before the Special Magistrate at 7 p.m. Apparently the police were in such a great hurry to have the boys convicted that they could not wait till the next morning. It appears that on the third boy being sentenced a number of other boys became ready to go and do the same thing as these boys had done and court arrest

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.

Mr. SABAWALA'S MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Mr. A. P. SABAWALA, Bar-at-Law, the son-in-law of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior), Baronet, has issued the following manifesto, to the voters:—

Dear Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for one of the 10 seats on the Municipal Corporation from D (Girgaum) Ward. I take a keen interest in all civic questions, and if elected to the Corporation, shall do all I can to serve the best interests of the City.

Amongst the questions to which I propose to apply myself are the provision of better facilities for the education of the working classes, and improvement in their conditions of life through better sanitation and means of recreation. The necessity of providing easily accessible recreation grounds and promenades for the middle and lower middle classes is another problem to which I shall devote myself. These are questions which demand attention as much as the larger problems of health, sanitation and education which are regarded as the primary concern of all Municipal bodies.

If you think I can be of some service to this City, I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving me all or the majority of your ten votes.

My Symbol is "CAT." **"CAT"**

To

THE VOTERS of "C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

FRIENDS,

VOTE FOR MAN WHO WORKS
Honestly and Conscientiously.

My Symbol is **"MAN"**

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

No proceedings were taken against boys who continued to do the work these three boys had been deputed to do. The boys preferred to serve their sentences rather than pay the fine. Attempts however were made to recover the fines from the fathers of two of the boys. In one case a calf was attached in spite of the protests of the father. In another case the attempt was given up on the strong protest of the father. In this connection we may also refer to the cases of other boys *viz.*, Puratan Buch and others who were roughly handled by the police for doing similar work at Madhi.

INTER-CHANGE OF STAFF BY NEWSPAPERS

—:o:—

LATE MR. S. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR'S VIEWS

A correspondent writes to the 'Hindu'

With reference to the suggestion made at the Press Conference by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee for an interchange of correspondents between provincial newspapers, so as to cure them of a prochial outlook, it may interest your readers to learn that the idea had the approval of the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. The present writer was in 1920 travelling down from North India to take charge of a weekly paper in the South, when he happened to spend a day in the city to meet Miss Gertrude Emerson, the Editor of "Asia," then on tour in the country, by appointment.

Happening to call on the revered editor of "The Hindu" to pay my respects to him I suggested to him that Indian newspapers might well interchange for specified periods their staff, so that a greater knowledge of provincial conditions might inform their comments. The idea had been suggested to the preivous year by Babu Suresh Chander Deb, a Bengali journalist of great attainment and of singular modesty—a nephew of Mr. Pal.

Mr. Iyengar was quick to seize the potentialities behind the idea and heartily concurred in it. But he thought Indian newspapers wede not then sufficiently alive to the importance of the step and that it was not however desirable it may be practicable. Especially there was the difficulty of taking a perfect stranger into an office; there was also the question of paying his out of pocket expenses owing to differences possible in the cost of living of the different capital cities. It was of the essence of the idea, as it appeared to both of us at the time that the salary of the journalist so deupted should be paid by the office to which he belonged, only his out-of-pocket expense being provided for by a suitable allowance by the newspaper to which he may be deputed.

I wonder if in the ten years that have nearly elapsed, Indian journalism is able to launch on an experiment of the kind.

Rome.—The Vatican authorities refuse to make a definite statement regarding the reported agreement on the Papal question mentioned in the message of 14th January, but declare that no agreement has been signed. There have only been conversations which have resulted in drawing up of certain proposals.—Reuter.

Paris.—Doctors report a very slight improvement in the condition of Marshal Foch.—Reuter.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.